Weather

Fine and warm weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 77.4 and the minimum 52.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 94.6 and 66.4.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box

MAILS for America-Europe. Str. Javary Monday, mails close 10 a.m. Monday.
FOR Europe and way ports, via Str. Dunera, May 10.
FROM America and Europe, Str. Tenyo Maru, May 13. Str. China, May 14.
FROM Europe and way ports, Str. Lt. de la Tour, May 12.

NO. 2653 VOL IX. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 庚申年三月廿一日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 9, 1920 大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS.

PEASANTS OF RUSSIA READY FOR WAR ON BOLSHEVIKI

Polish—Ukrainian Drive May End Regime Of Radicals

ALARMS MOSCOW

City Radios To Warsaw For Resumption Of Peace Parley

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, May 6.—A telegram from Milan states that according to the latest reports the Russian peasants are ripe for revolt against the Moscow Soviet and would enthusiastically co-operate with an army of real liberators, consequently the Polish and Ukrainian offensive may ultimately end the Bolshevik regime in Russia.

The leader of the Ukrainian Army, General Petlura, was originally a schoolmaster and first came into prominence when he formed an army to oppose German domination in 1918 and subsequently through the failure of General Denikin in the Ukraine which was due to the fact that the latter did not recognise the independence of the Ukraine.

SECRET PACT MADE WITH GEN. PILSUDSKI

General Petlura then accepted Bolshevik help to drive out General Denikin. He then faced the task of driving out the Reds. For this purpose General Petlura in November, 1919, secretly negotiated a compact with General Pilsudski. The winter was used for preparations for a spring offensive.

Some well-informed persons have emphasised for two years that the only hope of defeating Bolshevism was a Polish-Ukrainian coalition. The Bolshevik army which was defeated on the first day of the offensive consisted of 38 infantry and 17 cavalry divisions. The Reds lost nearly all their artillery and thereupon Moscow imploringly wirelessed Warsaw for the resumption of the peace negotiations which it had cynically broken off.

MORE JAPANESE TROOPS LOOKING TO SIBERIA

Peking, May 8.—A Harbin telegram of todays date says "During the last few days the Japanese have transported secretly through Harbin to Siberia nine carloads of rifles and eight carloads of ammunition. It is reported that the 5th, 13th and 14th Japanese divisions in mufti have left Tokio for Siberia, while since April 14, the Japanese are stated to have transported on an average thirteen carloads of military supplies daily to Manchuli station. It is also reported that many Japanese agents have left Tokio for Manchuria via Tsingtao for the purpose of regulating the activities of the Hunghutze who are disturbing the peace along the Chinese Eastern railway.

SEES NO BOLSHEVIKI MENACE IN CHINA

London, May 6.—Sir John Jordan, interviewed on his arrival in London, said that in his opinion Bolshevism would not make any great headway in China as the land laws were good, the peasants holding the land direct from the State.

China, he said, looks to England and the United States for general guidance. Great Britain and America required a strong and organised China for a world's commercial asset. China was noteworthy for her strong public opinion but she was in need of guidance.

U. S. MAIL OUT MONDAY

Although it was expected that no mail for American would be despatched from Shanghai for three weeks after the departure of the Empress of Russia this morning, Postmaster E.H. Everett of the American post office announced that he had made arrangements to send over some on the s.s. Javary, of the Garland Steamship Company, bound for Seattle on Monday. The mail will close at 10 o'clock that morning. The last ship that made the route did it in 23 days and the present estimate is from 21 to 25 days.

Peking University's New Home To Be Built On Site Of Prince's Summer Palace

Over Three Million Dollars To Be Spent On British-American Institution—Industrial Service Bureau New Feature

Grounds of the summer palace of a Manchu prince, on the Road to the Western Hills just outside of Peking, are to be the site of a group of new buildings, constructed in the best style of Temple architecture but with interiors of the most modern American type—the new home of Peking University, an American-British institution, if plans announced here yesterday are successful. More than $3,600,000 is to be spent on the new plant of China's great educational center.

Most of the money for the original outlay is expected to come from American sources but the Chinese are adopting a new attitude towards foreign educational standards and, according to Dr. J. L. Stuart, president of the University, who is now in Shanghai, it appears certain that sufficient funds will be raised in this country to establish and maintain the man vocational and other special chairs that are included in the program.

SERVICE BUREAU

An Industrial Service Bureau, to be the "eyes and the ears of the university," according to Dr. Stuart, will be a novel feature to be established by the University within the next few months. This bureau is to act as a go-between for students who are qualified for positions in the industrial and commercial world and the employers who need men of their particular qualifications. And another important function it will perform is that of putting foreigners in touch with commercial and industrial conditions in China and Chinese in touch with outside interests. Because of the widespread organisation of the united missions in China the facilities of the new Bureau could not be reproduced without the expenditure of many millions of dollars. At the outset it will have at its back an organisation maintained at a cost of $10,000,000 annually and a fund of information, particularly with regard to the interior of China, not to be found anywhere else.

"Mr. L. H. Booker of Shanghai has been named secretary of the Bureau," said Dr. Stuart. "And I wish to say that his appointment was because of his training he is particularly qualified to make a great success of the enterprise."

NEW YORK OFFICES

In addition to the Peking headquarters the University has offices at 156 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Changed attitude of the Chinese in high circles towards foreign educational efforts is probably best shown by the action of General Wang Tieh-shan who has publicly announced that he expects to have ten more years life of activity and has volunteered to devote it to Peking University. General Wang was high in Manchu circles and has held many important posts. He has also refused to accept many high positions in the government in recent years. But, unofficially and without remuneration, the general is the confidential advisor to President Hsu.

"Technical knowledge with which to develop China's resources and a higher plane of morality are the nation's greatest needs," the general is quoted as saying. "And I consider the work undertaken by Peking University to be the best medium through which those needs can be supplied. Therefore I want to give the remaining active years of my life to aiding the institution."

GOES AFTER SITE

To prove that his words were not idle, the General at once set about the undertaking of securing the Manchu prince's palace grounds as a site for the new buildings. It appears now that he is going to be successful in the undertaking.

Peking University is an unique institution. Until two years ago there were three American schools and one British school in Peking. None of them was a large institution and their efforts were hampered by lack of co-operation. It was decided to form a combination and unite the efforts of various institutions by the creation of one inter-denominational University. This was done and today, in temporary quarters, several hundred men and women students are being given courses along vocational lines as well as the arts and sciences.

First Rome Airman Leaves For Tsingtao This Morning

Will Start At Kiangwan At Ten O'clock; Enthusiatic Send-Off Planned By Chinese Officials

Lieut. O. Ferrarin, the first Rome airman to arrive in Shanghai who has been heartily entertained by the local authorities and organisations, leaves here today. He will start from Kiangwan at the International Recreation Club Race Course at 10 o'clock this morning. Before he flies for Tsingtao, he will circle round the course to give the spectators a chance to see him fly.

The local Chinese authorities are arranging an enthusiastic send-off for the air pilot. Lieut. Comm. T. S. Chu and Major P. C. Pao, Commissioners of the Central Government, Colonel Chou Shih-wen and Mr. Hsia Tsing-ching, representatives of the Military and Civil Governors of Kiangsu, Colonel Sung Chi-ching, Aide-de-camp of the Acting Defence Commissioner, Special Envoy Yang Tcheng, Commander S. T. Wang, Mr. N. T. Yang of the Foreign Bureau and a number of high officials will be present to see him off. Detachments of troops and military police will be on duty and the Arsenal Band will render several selections.

MASIERO REMAINS

Lieut. Masiero, who arrived here Monday as a result of his accident in Canton, will not leave today, he announced yesterday. Lieut. Masiero has been disqualified to compete in flight as the conditions of the competition provided that the contestant must fly to Tokio with the same machine with which he started.

Lieut. Masiero will leave later for Peking without stopping in Tsingtao. He will do so after Lieut. Ferrarin has arrived at the Capital.

Trial flights were made yesterday and Friday to test out the motors. Both airmen expressed their satisfaction with the condition of the motors.

Lieuts. Ferrarin and Masiero desire to express their sincere appreciation, through the columns of THE CHINA PRESS, of the hospitality shown to them during their sojourn here. They both say that upon the completion of their mission, they expect to return to this port and to get better acquainted with the local residents and officials. They have been treated with the utmost consideration throughout their trip, but never on their journey have they been entertained so royally.

TIENTSIN MAIL PLANE

Lieut. Comm. Chu will return to Peking tonight to make a report to the Central Government of the reception accorded to the fliers at Shanghai. Major Pao, the other deputy, will proceed to Tientsin where he has been commissioned to examine the four Avro airplanes and four cases of spare parts purchased by the Government.

The first airplane, carrying mails for Tientsin, left Peking Friday morning at 10 o'clock and landed safely in the city at 10:50 o'clock, according to a private telegram received yesterday. The machine will be used to welcome the Italian Flyer, Lieut. Ferrarin, when he lands in the Capital after stopping in Tsingtao.

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, May 7.—The Handley-Page aeroplane which accomplished the first aerial mail flight in China by flying from Peking to Tientsin this morning, returned to Peking this afternoon. The flight occupied an hour each way.

Dr. Markos' Slayer Is Sent To Asylum

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, May 4.—Simpkins, the escaped lunatic who shot the New York surgeon, Dr. Markos, in St. George's Church on April 18, has been sent to the State Hospital for the criminally insane at Matteawan.

PARIS PLANS PROCEDURE FOR TRIAL OF WAR FELONS

Matter Discussed At San Remo And Then Left To French Decision

LEAGUE TO MEET

Disarmament Questions To Be Debated In Rome May 14

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, May 6.—In the House of Commons today replying to Viscount Curzon with regard to the trial of war criminals, Mr. Bonar Law said that the matter had been discussed at San Remo. He understood that action was being taken in Paris but he declined to give partial information until he knew what was being done.

London, May 6.—The Fifth Session of the Council of the League of Nations will meet in Rome on May 14 to discuss the arrangements for the first meeting of the Assembly of the League, the League's Budget and the constitution of a permanent Commission on questions of disarmament under Article 9 of the League Covenant.

AGREE IN LABOR PERSONNEL TO RUSSIA

London, May 6.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Bonar Law said that he had no information that it was intended to continue the work of the Supreme Council alongside the League of Nations.

Answering Mr. John Guest, Labor, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the International Labor Office's Commission to Russia would consist of five workers, five employers and two officials.

The two former will be chosen by the respective groups on the governing body of the International Labor Office. Great Britain and France have been asked to nominate the officials. The Soviet Government has hitherto not replied to the request for the admission of the Commission which will not go unless a reply is received.

Replying to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, ParHamentary, Under-Secretary by State for Foreign Affairs, stated that the position of Sultan Fouad in Egypt was the same as that of his predecessor Sultan Hussein.

DESCRIBES SITUATION OF EGYPTIAN SULTAN

Sultan Fouad derived his authority from the King in the same way as the ex-Khedive had derived his authority from the Sultan of Turkey. Sultan Fouad's son was recognised as heir to the throne.

Mr. Harmsworth added that the Imperial Government was entitled to decide questions affecting the succession to the Throne of Egypt by virtue of its assumption of the rights previously exercised by Turkey.

Paris, May 5.—The reply of the Council of Ambassadors to the Hungarian objections to the proposed Treaty explains the reasons for the Council's inability to modify the frontiers assigned to Hungary.

It states that the application of a plebiscite in the regions, where the population was most confused, would encounter insurmountable difficulties.

HUNGARIAN REPLY ON TREATY DUE MAY 16

Certain concessions were made in the application of the principles of the Treaty outside the ter-

(Continued on Page 2)

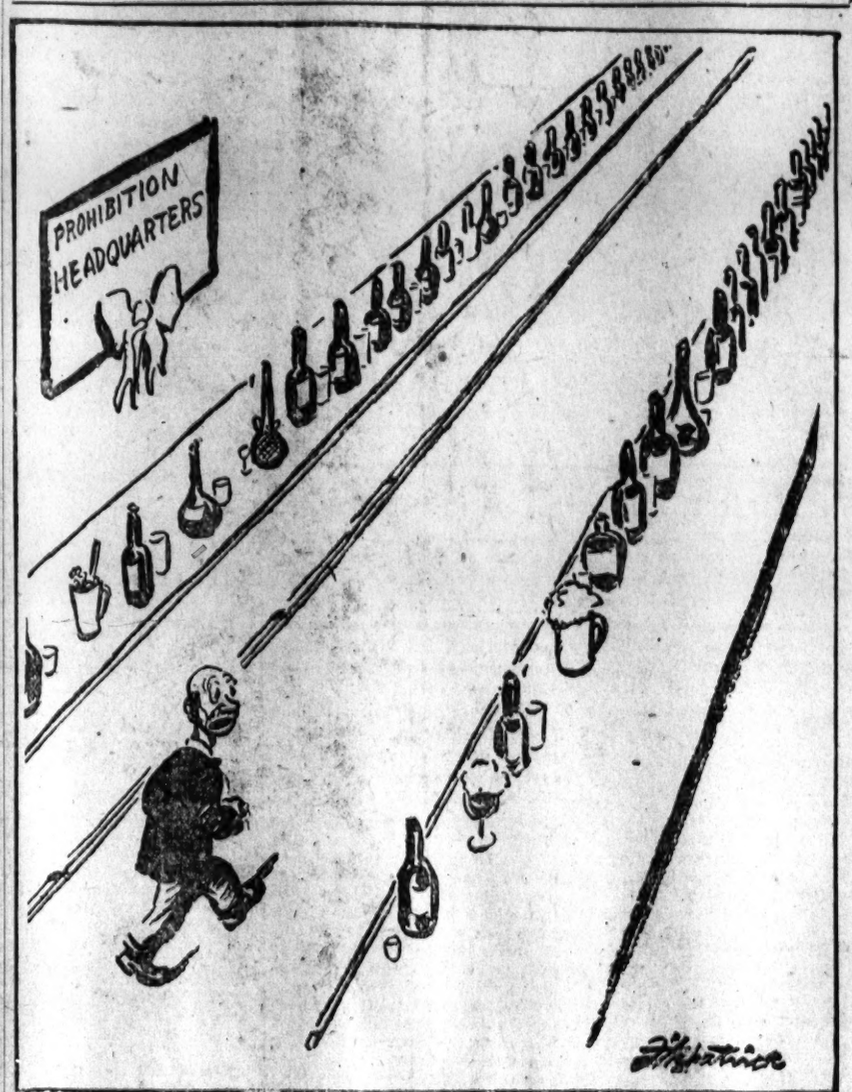
CONSORTIUN LOAN PLANS AGREED ON DECLARES JAPAN

Organised On May 4 And Official Statement Is Expected Soon

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, May 8.—An understanding having been reached between Great Britain, France, America and Japan, the Consortium was formally organised on May 4. Viscount Uchida, Minister for Foreign Affairs, reported on the subject at a Cabinet meeting yesterday. An official statement is expected to be issued in a few days.

Testing A Candidate For President



—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

LAST SYMPHONY OF SEASON WILL BE GIVEN TONIGHT

Concert Will Be Unique Occasion As All Composers Are Now Living Here

The last Symphony Concert of the Season to be given tonight at 9:15 will be a unique occasion for Shanghai. The composers, if not what is usually meant by "local talent" are all at present living in this city. Mrs. Isenman will sing songs by Mr. Paci, the Conductor and noted pianist.

The orchestral works he presents are by young men who will severally conduct their own works, viz: two Italians, two Russians and one Englishman who will appear before the public as interpreters of their own creations in the orchestral art. Of the Italian work, besides Mr. Paci's songs, Mr. Brunelli, hitherto known here as a tenor singer will direct a performance of a Tone-poem representing the impressions of Sunset over the City of Rome. The mingling of the busy sounds of the City coming up with sounds of the bells of the great churches and the echoes of Choirs singing their calm religious music as the evening light begins to fade, form the subject of Mr. Brunelli's work. It closes as night descends on Rome.

NEW COMPOSERS HERE

Mr. Harry Ore, the pianist and composer, so well-known here, has recently added to his other compositions a Suite for Violoncello and Orchestra in four movements which will be listened to with interest. Mr. Ore graduated in composition at Petrograd in 1909, and is of Lettish parentage.

A recent arrival in Shanghai is Mr. Karlin, also a graduae of Petrograd. This young composer—not yet quite twenty-six years old—has a large number of works to his name. A suite of four pieces for orchestra illustrating the fantastic story of "The Wandering Jew" was originally part of the music to a set of Stage Scenes. The pieces follow the incidents of the tragic fantasy. A program has been prepared which will enable the public to follow the events portrayed by the music. A piece for full orchestra by Mr. Ronald B. Hurry, the organist and Choirmaster of the English Cathedral will open the concert. This is a "Prelude in C Major" written for and performed by the Shanghai Philharmonic Society some years ago. The work is not a piece of "program" music but its meaning is suggested by some lines of Walt Whitman in a characteristic vein of adventure.

The concert as a whole should be of special interest in showing different 'national' types of thought, and in exhibiting various methods

(Continued on Page 4)

General Pershing Mobbed In Panama

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, May 4.—The Times Panama correspondent states that General Pershing has been mobbed at Panama City owing to the United States seizing under the Treaty of 1904, the Island of Taboga at the Pacific entrance to the Canal for the purpose of fortification. The police dispersed the crowd.

Landowners here allege trickery and under-payment in the expropriation but the Canal officials state that the sale contracts were freely signed.

Mothers' Day To Be Observed By Men Of Shanghai

White carnations today on the lapels of the coats of the men of Shanghai will be the tribute of the Settlement to the honor of the home.

For this, the second Sunday in May, is Mothers' Day.

Special reference to the occasion will be made at the services in the churches and the spirit of the date will be generally observed here.

Mothers' Day was originated by Miss Anna Jarvis, an American, but has become international in its scope. The celebration of the day is through some distinct act of kindness, a visit, a letter, gift or tribute to show remembrance of the Mother and Father to whom grateful affection is due. It is designed to deepen and perpetuate family ties.

For some time it has been the custom of governors of states in America to issue proclamations for observance of Mothers' Day but now Congress has officially recognised the date and the President announces the date. President Wilson was the first national chief executive to issue a proclamation for the day under the resolutions of Congress.

Locomotive Driven By Prince Of Wales On Australian Visit

(*Reuter's Service*)

Masterton, N.Z., May 5.—The Prince of Wales when leaving Napier for Wellington, drove the locomotive of the Royal train for eighteen miles.

COMMONS HEARS CORPORATION TAX PLAN IN BRITAIN

Deductions Allowed On Interest On Monday Borrowed For Company Purposes

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, May 7.—In the House of Commons today Mr. C. E. Lyle Coalition Unionist, asked for the per capita percentage of direct taxation in April 1914 and April 1920 respectively in Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States. The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave the following approximate figures, the currency being converted at par. In Great Britain the average amount of direct taxes per head in April 1914 was 31/-; and 303/- in April 1920: France, in December 1913, 14/6 and, in December 1919 47/5 Italy, in June 1914 12/6 and in June 1919, 47/8; and in the United States in June 1914 3/5 and in June, 1919 108/- Under the Budget for 1920/21 the British figure would be 287. Mr. Chamberlain declared that he gave the figures under reserve and that he would not be responsible for inferences drawn from them.

METHOD IS EXPLAINED

The method of levying the new 5 percent tax on the profits of corporations is explained in the Finance Bill, which has now been issued. It shows that, where the profits are those arising in an accounting period of twelve months, no tax be chargeable on the first £500. Proportionate allowances will be made in respect of shorter accounting periods. Profits will be the actual profits during the accounting period.

Deductions will be allowed in respect to the interest on money, borrowed for the company's purposes, but will not be allowed in respect to any operation, which has artificially reduced the amount, taken as profits by the company. In the case of mutual trading concerns the profits will include the surplus from transactions, with members. In the case of a life insurance company the profits will be allocated to policy holders and will be apportioned between profits of the company, directly liable to assessment to the tax, and profits, not liable.

And a deduction will be allowed of the amount apportioned to the liable profits. Fines not exceeding £100 and a further £10 daily during the period of non-compliance may be imposed where information required is not furnished to the Revenue Commissioners. Any company entering into a fictitious transaction for the purpose of avoiding the tax is liable to a fine not exceeding £500.

DE VALERA RECEPTION IN AMERICA CRITICISED

Commons Hears Protest At Entertainment Of Sinn Fein Leader

GIVEN BIG SUM

Unfriendly Act Is Seen But Britain Proposes No Appeal

NOT WISE ACTION

Methodists Oppose U.S. Recognition Of Erin As A Republic

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, May 6.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Mr. Horatio Bottomley, Mr. Bonar Law said that he understood that the appeals for subscriptions to the bond certificates addressed to the Sinn Feiner, de Valera, were still appearing in certain newspapers in the United States. The Government did not propose making representations to America with regard to this matter.

Mr. Bottomley drew attention to the report that already £2,000,000 had been subscribed, triumphal processions had been held and De Valera had been entertained by State Governors and suggested that this amounted to an unfriendly act.

LEGALLY ENTITLED TO ACT BUT WON'T DO SO

Mr. Bonar Law replied that it was not always wise to take the action to which we were legally entitled.

Washington, May 5.—Eighty-eight members of the American House of Representatives have signed a cablegram which has been sent to Mr. Lloyd George, protesting against the imprisonment of untried persons arrested in Ireland for political reasons.

New York, May 5.—A Conference of Methodists here today passed a resolution, urging the defeat of any action by Congress, aiming at the recognition of Ireland as a separate republic and opposing all such efforts to induce the United States Government to engage in unwarranted interference in the domestic affairs of Great Britain.

London, May 6.—In the House of Commons today, replying to questions regarding the boycotting of ex-service men in Ireland by the Sinn Feiners, resulting in the unemployment of the former, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Government was fully alive to the difficulties of ex-service men and was doing what it could to relieve the position.

DECLARES SINN FEINERS DISDAIN CONCESSIONS

London, May 6.—In the debate today in the House of Lords on the situation in Ireland, The Lord Chancellor said that in his opinion it was fruitless to call another Irish Convention "in view of the Sinn Fein extremist views." He continued, "We shall be well advised to face the situation with the knowledge that a body of desperate, well-organised and able men are banded together to challenge British strength and are not shrinking from any means in order to attain so-called self-determination.

"Sinn Fein has disdained every concession and had staked all on obtaining from the Empire what the latter would never concede. Every motive that led the United States to resist secession would operate more strongly in Great Britain. No nation, much less a section of the people, has ever found it wise to despise the strength and determination of the Empire. Does anyone think that we are going to surrender to a section after resisting German mightiness?"

Revolutionists In Mexico Take Juarez

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, May 4.—A report from Agua Prieta states that the revolutionary forces claim to have reached a suburb of Mexico City.

According to a telegram from El Paso the revolutionary troops have entered Juarez where they were received with acclamation by the population.

AVIATION PLANS FORMULATED BY CENTRAL GARAGE

School For Pilots And Hangar For Private Planes To Be Established

The first local company to take definite steps to further aviation in China is the Central Garage Company, the management announcing yesterday that plans had been made for the importation within a few months of several Avro planes, the starting of a passenger flight service and the purchase of a landing field to be available for owners of machines purchased from the company.

The garage will have a separate aeronautical department which will be headed by Mr. J. Dymond, former pilot instructor in the British Army, who was an instructor at the famous Gosport School of Special Flying and during the war was a member of the 85 squadron organised by Major Bishop, the Canadian V.C., to oppose Baron von Richthoften's circus.

QUICKER COMMUNICATION

When the planes arrive, Mr. Dymond will conduct parties of five in larger machines and will demonstrate smaller types. The first machines are expected to arrive here within three months.

Possibilities for commerical aviation in China are responsible for the Company's new department, the management believing that quicker communication between headquarters of business houses in Shanghai and their outport offices will create a demand for aerial transportation. Stress will be placed on the newest type of commercial plane, the result of peace-time adaptation of tremendous strides made in aviation during the war.

SAFETY AND COMFORT

The Central Garage will specialise in the single-seater 30-40 horse-power Avro machine which is equipped with a Greene engine capable of 27 miles to a gallon of gasoline under normal weather conditions, and will also carry Avros with a 90 horse-power engine. The latter type will carry five passengers.

Another epoch in flying has now been reached and the matters which are now concerning the makers are not tremendous speed at all costs; not the urgent necessity to climb at a steep angle in a short space of time; not altering the construction of the fuselage to allow a machine-gunner more freedom of movement. The makers are now concentrating on safety, economy and comfort.

The Avro combines the three latter qualities.

BRITISH PROTEST EXCESS PROFITS TAX INCREASE

Chancellor Of Exchequer Is Criticised At Meeting Of Business Men

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 6.—At a meeting of the Federation of British Industries today, the Chairman, Mr. Rylands, made a report on the outcome of the Joint deputation with the Association of Chambers of Commerce to Mr. Austen Chamberlain, protesting against the 60 percent increase in the Excess Profits Tax.

He said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was determined to make the greatest inroads possible upon the country's indebtedness during the anticipated period of prosperity.

The Chancellor submitted alternative proposals, namely: (1) the retention of the 60 percent Excess Profits Tax; (2) a flat rate tax of 90d. in the £ on profits to produce an equal amount; (3) a levy on war wealth. The last-named apparently in addition to some levy on excess profits.

The meeting after discussion referred the matter to the Federation's Taxation Committee which later recommended that the Federation should further consider the point in view of the unexpectedly high flat rate proposed.

Kills Son To 'Save His Soul'

Frank Pinano, Jr., who was shot three times by his father in an effort to check the boy's wayward career, died at the County Hospital in Chicago. The father, who is held on a charge of murder by the Chicago police, declared that he shot his boy to "save his soul." The boy, before his death, asked that his father be not punished. The photograph of Frank, Jr., was made at the County Hospital. His father is shown in the inset.

Mission Forces Plan For Future

During the last day of the eighth Annual Meeting of the China Continuation Committee there were passed many important resolutions involving significant plans for the future.

Plans were adopted for a National Christian Conference to be held in Shanghai in the Spring of 1921. The China delegates to this Conference are not to exceed 1000. In addition members and representatives of Mission Boards in the West are to be invited. The plans of this conference are to be in charge of a committee, 15 of whom are to be Chinese and 15 foreigners.

Reports of various committees were then adopted. The Committee of Survey & Occupation has had the services of Mr. Alexander Miller of the China Inland Mission for cartographical work. The work of this Committee from April 1 to September 30, 1920 involved an expenditure of $8850, which was supplied mainly by the Interchurch World Movement. It is planned to publish the report of this Committee by Oct. 1, 1920. The report will contain 300 pages of which 140 will be maps and charts, and 60 pages statistical tables. The price of this book has been fixed in China at $4.00, postage extra. A program of social activities for the churches was adopted. The Executive Committee was instructed to advice with the Anti-Saloon League with a view to promoting temperance interests in China.

WORK WITH RED CROSS

In connection with the report of the Committee for the promotion of Work for the Blind it was reported that the Central Committee of the Junior Red Cross in China has contributed the sum of Gold $3500 to the Joint Council on Public Health for the purpose of inaugurating a special campaign against blindness which is now going on. There was enthusiasn over the report that money for the site for the Missions Building located back of the British Consulate on Yuen Ming Yuen Road, has been paid. The total amount was approximately $112,000. gold. The land is a little over 4 mow Through a special gift from the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial the balance needed has been secured, and hence G$150,000. given for the building is available. Special thanks were given to the Presbyterian Board in U.S. and to the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial fund for their assistance in this matter.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Careful attention was given to the financial statements and budgets of the China Continuation Committee. During the year. From April 1, 1919 to March 31, 1920, there was expended $33,193.17. This with the exception of $329.18 was all received during the year. Various Mission Boards and individuals have furnished these funds. The biggest single gift comes from a missionary family in China. There has been an increase of the support of the Mission Boards both in Great Britain and America. In addition there has been received for the work of special committees $12,161.21. The budget proposed for the ensuing year calls for $41,530, in addition to the work of the survey and other special committees. The Mission Boards in the West have definitely recognised their obligations and put the support of the China Continuation Committee on a more definite basis. The plans for the China-for-Christ Movement will involve considerable expenditure which has not yet been worked out in detail.

The staff of the China Continuation Committee is slowly but steadily growing. During the year the Southern Presbyterian Mission has released the Rev. Lacy I. Moffett for work in connection with the China-for-Christ Movement. Miss M. Wood has been invited to become a secretary of the China Continuation Committee, in accordance with the suggestions made at the Women's Conference held in January, 1920. An earnest request was also passed that the North China Mission and the London Missionary Society release Miss Wood for this work. Miss Wood as a member of the Advisory Board of the London Missionary Society, has traveled considerably, and is qualified for this position. The appointment marks another significant step in the work of the China Continuation Committee. In addition a formal resolution was passed asking Mr. F. S. Brockman, Securetary of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A. to return this fall and spend a year in China working in connection with the China for Christ Movement. Later Mr. Chang Po-ling was asked to take up special work.

OFFICERS RE-ELECTED

The usual committees were appointed, a new one on special work for Buddhists being added. On the recommendation of the Committee on Nominations the annual meeting re-elected by a rising vote their present officers, Chairman, Rt. Rev. L. H. Roots, D. D., Vice-chairman David Z. T. Yui, Esq., Rev. G. H Bondfield, D. D., Hon. Secretary Rev. C. G. Sparham, Hon. Treasurer, Rev. Chen Wei-ping, Ph. D The election of committees to take charge of the China-for-Christ movement and preparations for the 1921 Conference were left to the Executive Committee.

During the morning session there were present as visitors Rev. K. B Westman, D. D., M. A. of Uppsale and Pastor G. Osterlin who have come to China to look into the question of establishing a Swedish University in the Wuhan center in connection with the Swedish Church Mission.

PARIS PLANS PROCEDURE FOR TRIAL OF WAR FELONS

(Continued from Page 1)

ritorial clauses. The Hungarian reply is due on May 16.

London, May 5.—In the House of Lords today Lord Haldane asked what was the Government's policy with regard to the Committee of Imperial Defense and the Committee's relation to the war staffs of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

He paid a tribute to the Committee which, he said, was the most efficient way of bringing the Dominions into consultation. The Committee provided a roof under which the Overseas Ministers might come without the slightest sense of sacrificing their independence.

BRITAIN PREPARED AT START OF WAR

Lord Haldane recommended the retention of the Committee as the ideal organisation for affording intercourse and co-operation between the Army and Navy and as according more with the constitution of the Empire.

Earl Curzon, replying, said that the Committee was an advisory one and had no executive authority but it had thoroughly justified itself before and during the war.

He denied that the war had found us unprepared. Our war book was not only superior to anything of the same kind existing in any other country but the actual degree, to which it had been prepared for all ensuing developments, exceeded that of even the ablest and most scientific of our foes.

IMPERIAL DEFENSE WAITS ON TREATIES

The Defense Committee was not extinct but had not met during the last few years owing to the Peace Conference. The Imperial Communications Committee was also in active operation.

The scheme for future Imperial defense must be suspended to a large extent until all the Treaties had been drawn up, especially the Turkish Treaty. The Defense Committee's work would be coordinated with the British branch of the League of Nations and would in no wise indicate too definitely Imperial Defense Policy until after the weighty decisions of the forthcoming Imperial Conference. Some thought that the effects of such a Conference would be a form of Imperial Cabinet, either for war or for general purposes.

AMRITSAR TROUBLES ARE LAID TO GHANDI

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 6.—The Daily Mail forecasts that the majority report of the Hunter Committee will find that the Amritsar disturbances were caused by Mr. Ghandi's agitation.

Passive resistance rapidly became open hostility to the Government and caused serious rioting which led up to rebellion. Hence the proclamation of martial law was justified as it was not extended to larger areas and was not maintained longer than was necessary in view of the Afghan war.

The report will probably condemn Brigadier-General Dyer "crawling order" at Amritsar and also certain punishments. The report expresses the hope that in the event of a future declaration of martial law a certain civil control will be maintained.

The minority report severely condemns General Dyer and criticises Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab.

Unclaimed Cablegrams

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.

May

6 Oriental, Shanghai.—Chicago.
7 R. L. Johnson, Palace Hotel, Shanghai.—Newark N. J.
7 R. L. Johnson, Palace Hotel, Shanghai.—Newark N.J.

Brigade Funeral For Late Fireman

A Brigade funeral is to be given to the late Supervising Fireman Anson Claude Spong, who died at the General Hospital on Thursday, May 6, from Typhoid fever. The General Hospital on Thursday, May 6, from Typhoid fever by the Rev. Dean Symonds at the Bubbling Well Cemetery at 4:30 p.m.

Which Man Has the Bank Balance?

Not hard to guess. Never is!

Money laid away imparts a care-free cast of countenance agreeable to look upon—whereas being chronically without it through life records with equal plainness an entirely different story.

It is a RECOMMENDATION to a young man to have a bank book. Have YOU one?

Open an account with our SAVINGS branch right away, and begin SAVING!

Do not put it off! If you DO, your productive years will slip away—and you'll have nothing!

A DOLLAR will start you.

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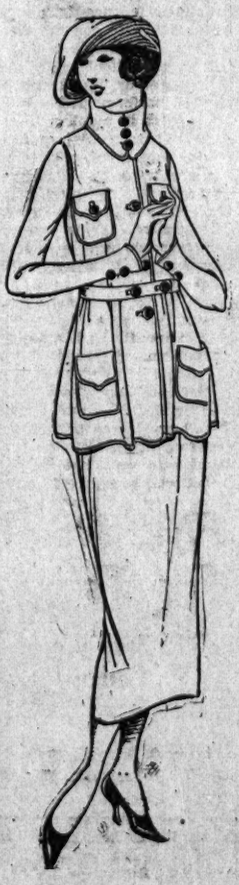

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P.128 NANKING RD.

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"THERE is no knowledge that is not power," said Emerson. We might add—The greater the knowledge the greater the power. Perhaps that goes without saying. Be that as it may, however, we all realize and appreciate that there is a whole lot in knowing how. That's why success comes to some folks, while others apparently have a hard time trying to keep in the procession.

President F. C. Chandler, of the Chandler Motor Car Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, and the same men who "knew how" seven years ago—when the Chandler-Six was their ambition—are the same men who are building the Chandler-Six of today, and who will build the Chandler-Six of tomorrow. This, then, is the realization, the attainment of that ambition by "men who know."

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REPORT OPPOSES U.S. OWNERSHIP OF MERCHANT SHIPS

Plan Less Feasible Than Railroad Operation Says Senate Committee

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, May 4.—The Senate Commerce Committee's substitute report on the House of Representatives' Merchant Marine Bill opposes permanent Government ownership of American merchantmen which, the report states, is less thinkable than Government ownership of railways and should not be considered except as a last resort.

The report on the other hand does not favor the disposal of Government-owned vessels at bargain prices in order to get them into the hands of private concerns.

New York, May 4.—Besides Mr. Charles Morse, of the United States Steamship Company, and the John G. McCullough Company, Captain W. S. Mitchell has also been indicted on a charge of violating the Shipping Board Act, prohibiting the sale of American registered vessels to foreigners. Bail has been allowed.

LAST SYMPHONY OF SEASON WILL BE GIVEN TONIGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

of dealing with the body of players that has reached such excellence under the splendid conductorship of Mr. Paci, to whom the composers and public alike are indebted for the arrangement of a concert of this nature.

The full program follows:

1.—Prelude in C major...R. Hurry
2.—Three Songs for Soprano .....
M. Paci
(a) I Love Thee
(b) Love's Longing
(c) Lullaby
Soloist: Mrs. L. Isenman
3.—Suite for Cello with Orchestra..
H. Ore
(a) Menuet
(b) Elegie
(c) Gavotte
(b) Carantelle
Soloist: Mr. P. Brunelli
4.—(a) Orchestral Sketch:
"Sunset over Rome".....
P. Brunelli
(b) Romanza
5.—Two Songs for Tenor ..M. Paci
(a) I was dreaming
(b) That was indeed a
wonderday!
Soloist: Mr. P. Brunelli
6.—"Ahaspher" Suite for Orchestra.
D. M. Karlin
(a) In The Temple
(b) Ahasveras and the
Dancing Girl
(c) Lia's Lament
(d) Village Scene:
Jewish Dance
MAESTRO M. PACI,
Conductor.

SUMMER SEASON ON MONDAY

The public band performances next week will, weather permitting, be as follows:

Monday, May 10, 5:30 p.m. Public Garden.
Tuesday, May 11, 5:30 p.m. Hongkew Recreation Ground.
Wednesday, May 12, 5:30 p.m. Public Garden.
Thursday, May 13, 5:30 p.m. Public Garden.
Saturday, May 15, 4:30 p.m. Race Course.

The following program will, be played by the Band in the Public Garden, tomorrow, beginning at 5:30 p.m.:

1. March—"La Reine de Saba" Gounod
2. Overture—"Tancredi" Rossini
3. Waltz—"Noces d'Or" ..Nivad
4. Selection—"The Sunshine Girl" ..... Rubens
5. (a) Song—"Venezia" .Nevin
   (b) Intermezzo—"Oriental" Markey
6. Selection—"The Pink Lady" Caryll

R. Dramis,
Musician-in-Charge.

Advertising Club To Hold Annual Banquet Tuesday

The Advertising Club of China will hold its annual dinner Tuesday night at 7:30 o'clock at the Yih Ping Shang Hotel. Among the guests to be invited are Mr. J. W. Sanger, Special Trade Commissioner of the United States Bureau for Commerce and Labor, Mr. E. S. Cunningham, United States Consul-General and Mr. J.W. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner.

Sentences Altered For Gold Melters

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 5.—The seven defendants, including a barrister and two Hatton Garden diamond merchants, who were sentenced last March to six months in the Second Division on the charge of having melted gold coin to the amount of several hundreds of thousands of pounds, have failed in their appeal but the sentences have been altered to a fine of £500 in each case.

University Student Seriously Injured As Result Of Hazing

Miss Elizabeth Chapman
INTERNATIONAL.

Miss Elizabeth Chapman, beautiful student of Northwestern University, who was seriously injured as a result of a three-story fall from a room in which she had been locked by fellow students. Miss Chapman was president of the freshman class of the university. To keep her from attending a party, members of the sophomore class kidnapped her and locked her in a room on the third floor of the dormitory. Miss Chapman, in an attempt to reach the ground through the window, stripped a sheet and tied the ends together. The improvised rope broke and she plunged to the walk below. An investigation is being made by the university authorities.

American Chemist Claims He Can Make Sugar From Sawdust

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 6.—A telegram from New York states that the authorities at Pittsburg are investigating the claim of a research chemist that he can manufacture sugar by chemical conversion from saw-dust.

It is declared that a pound of saw-dust will yield three-quarters of a pound of the finest sugar at a cost of twopence.

BRITISH PROPOSE STRICTER LAW ON OPIUM TRAFFIC

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 6.—The Opium Bill, introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Alfred Short on May 4, prohibits the importation and exportation of raw opium except by license and through approved ports; prohibits the importation and exportation of prepared opium; penalises the sale, possession and use thereof: and prohibits the importation and exportation except by license of medicinal opium, morphine, cocaine, heroin and econine.

The penalty provided for an infringement of the provisions of the Bill is a fine not exceeding £200 or imprisonment not exceeding six months.

Australia Agrees To Aid Financing Big Oil Combine

(Reuter's Service)

Melbourne, May 5.—The Commonwealth House of Representatives read for the first time today the Bill approving the agreement between the Government and the Anglo-Persian oil Company to supply oil fuel to Australian ports.

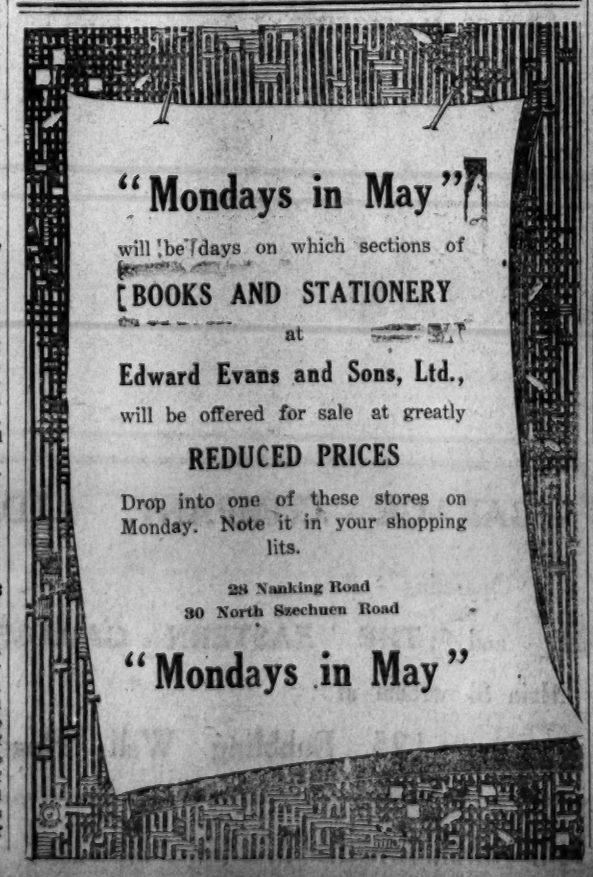
The Company will form a refining undertaking with a capital of £500,000, the Commonwealth taking up £250,000 o stock and also undertaking to protect the Company fiscally against dumping and unfair competition.

Freight Rate Boost In America Asked

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, May 5.—The Association of Railway Executives has requested the Inter-State Commerce Commission to permit an increase of freight rates in order to enable the railways to raise $1,017,000,000 so as to bring their income nearer to the 6 percent basis for which the Transportation act provides.

Washington, May 5.—Congress has adopted in Conference the reports, appropriating $300,000,000 to cover the deficits of the Railroad Administration.



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Drop into one of these stores on Monday. Note it in your shopping lits.

28 Nanking Road
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"Mondays in May"

News Brevities

The annual rifle meeting of the Shanghai Rifle Association will be held at the Rifle Range today.

* * *

The last Municipal Band concert of the season in the Town Hall will take place this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

* * *

The 11th annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd., will be held tomorrow at noon.

* * *

The Men's Total Abstinance League will meet at the Palace Hotel, fifth floor, Tuesday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

* * *

Messrs. Gordon and Company, Ltd., will hold their annual general meeting Tuesday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

* * *

Members of the Engineering Society of China will meet at the Royal Asiatic Society Tuesday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

* * *

The Church of England Men's Society will meet at the Church House Tuesday night at 9 o'clock.

* * *

The 16th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of A. Butler Cement Tile Works, Ltd., will take place Wednesday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

* * *

The Shanghai Life Insurance Company, Ltd., will hold their annual general meeting Wednesday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

* * *

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Recreation Club will be held on Wednesday afternoon at 6 o'cock.

* * *

The Assurance Franco-Asiatique announces that the new issue of 4,000,000 franc fully paid-up shares of the company has been totally subscribed for.

* * *

Designs submitted in competition for the Shanghai War Memorial will be on view to the public in the South Room at the Town Hall, Nanking Road, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, from 11 a.m. until 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. until 7 p.m. each day.

* * *

Z. Zakofsky and his wife, Russian, appeared before the Mixed Court yesterday on a charge of shoplifting at the Arts & Crafts Shop, 43 Bubbling Well Road. The case was remanded to the Russian assessor before whom another woman held in connection with the same case is to be tried.

* * *

The s.s. Armand Behic arrived at 7 o'clock yesterday morning from Japan after having been delayed in Yokohama and is to leave for Hongkong this noon. The vessel is takjng Chinese students to Europe and also soldiers back to Marseilles. The ship was thoroughly renovated while lying in the Japanese harbor.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Heath arrived yesterday on the Empress of Russia from Hongkong. Mrs. Heath was formerly Miss Dora Earle of Shanghai, having been married in Colombo in January.

* * *

Rev. E. W. Wallace, general secretary of West China Christian Educational Union, is to speak at Martyrs' Memorial Hall this afternoon at 5 o'clock. The occasion is the meeting of the Sunday Service League. There will be a special musical program.

* * *

A sale of Irish linen is to be held at 21 Kiukiang Road on Friday, May 14 in the Cathedral Church House at 8 p.m. to 7 p.m. The members of the Foreign Women's House are to conduct the sale.

Soochow Students' Union Votes For Study Resumption

(Special To CHINA PRESS)

Soochow, May 8.—The Soochow Students' Union has voted to resume their studies on May 10.

COUNT

Obituary

COL. G. D. CHAMIER, C.M.G.
(Reuter's Service)

London, May 5.—The death is announced of Colonel (Acting Brigadier-General) George Danie' Chamier, C.M.G., R.A., Inspector of Royal Garrison Artillery and Coast Defenses in India.

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PRINCE PRAISES LONDON-TO-CAIRO FLIGHT PIONEERS

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 5.—Prince Albert, the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Morris, Sir George Perley, High Commissioner for Canada, Sir Thomas Mackenzie, High Commissioner for New Zealand, Mr. R. A. Blanckenberg, High Commissioner for South Africa, were present at a luncheon given by the Imperial Air Fleet Committee today at the Connaught Rooms, under the presidency of Lord Desborough, in honor of Messrs. Van Ryneveld and Brand, the pioneers of the London to the Cape Flight.

Responding to a loyal toast, Prince Albert congratulated Messrs. Van Ryneveld and Brand, who had done so much to add lustre to the name of South Africa, in particular and the British Empire in general. "Their dogged pertinacity," the Prince continued, "their courage and their wonderful spirit are well worthy of the traditions of British exploration."

COLOSSAL OPPORTUNITIES

The Marquis of Londonderry, the Under-Secretary for Air, in the course of his speech, emphasised that the service that he represented was a struggling service. It had by its side the great sister services based on the traditions of the past whose exploits had existed in history for a hundred years, while the achievements of the Air Service dated only from the beginning of the present century but aerial navigation with its immense possibilities and colossal potentialities required all their assistance, energy and sympathy to hasten the advent of its immense future.

The speaker asked his hearers to do what they could in all parts of the world to show to a doubting public exactly what could be achieved by the novel method of transit and transport.

Rumanian Prince Leaves Calcutta For Japan May 22

(Reuter's Service)

Simla, May 4.—The Crown Prince of Rumania will sail from Calcutta for Japan on May 22.

TOO MUCH GOLD IN U. S.--GEDDES

Britain's New Ambassador Blames High Living Cost On Unequal Distribution

By SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES
(New Ambassador From Great Britain To The United States)

I find most extraordinary and diverse views on the question of the rise in the cost of food and everything else we require. I can assure you that the main cause of the rise in the cost of living is not profiteering—it is a contributory cause in some directions, but in far fewer than you would think.

In America the cost of living is up almost as much as it is in Great Britain, and America has less paper money than Great Britain. The cost of living is up in the United States because America has got a very large proportion of the gold of the world.

The United States used to have about $300,000,000 in gold, but it now has about $2,150,000,000 in gold. There is so much gold in America that there is no use for it, and the value of gold there has fallen to about half of its value, expressed in commodities, before the war, while the value of English pound notes is about half the value of the bit of gold which it was supposed to be as good as before the war.

There is concentration of gold in the United States far in excess of what is required, or can be satisfactorily used, and that is a matter that is completely outside the possibility of immedate alteration.

Great Britain cannot get its share of the gold back until it sends America goods for which America will have to pay in gold.

I have been asked, why does not the British Government reduce the cost of living in Britain. My answer is that no human being, no force of law, can reduce the cost of living in Europe until we get gold flowing back from America to Great Britain and the continent.

The big problem which the British Government has been tackling from day to da yhas been to get such a movement of manufactured goods from Great Britain in its export trade to America as will attract gold back to England. The only way the people of Great Britain can bring down their cost of living is to reduce their demands, especially for expensive sorts of goods, and let them go overseas and accumulate credit in America.

I believe that within a few weeks the value of the British export trade wil be in excess of its import value.

As to Great Britain trading with Germany, though I hate the idea, unless the British do it there is no chance of their getting back to anything like normal in the way of supplies of food, clothing and household things.

Petroleum Supply In U.S. Dwindling

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 4.—According to the United States Geological Survey, America, which is using twice as much petroleum a year as all the rest of the world, has only 18 years supply left.

SULLIVAN'S

American Soda Fountain now in full operation.

36 Nanking Road

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LOGANBERRY JUICE
Serve it for Luncheon, Dinner or Dance

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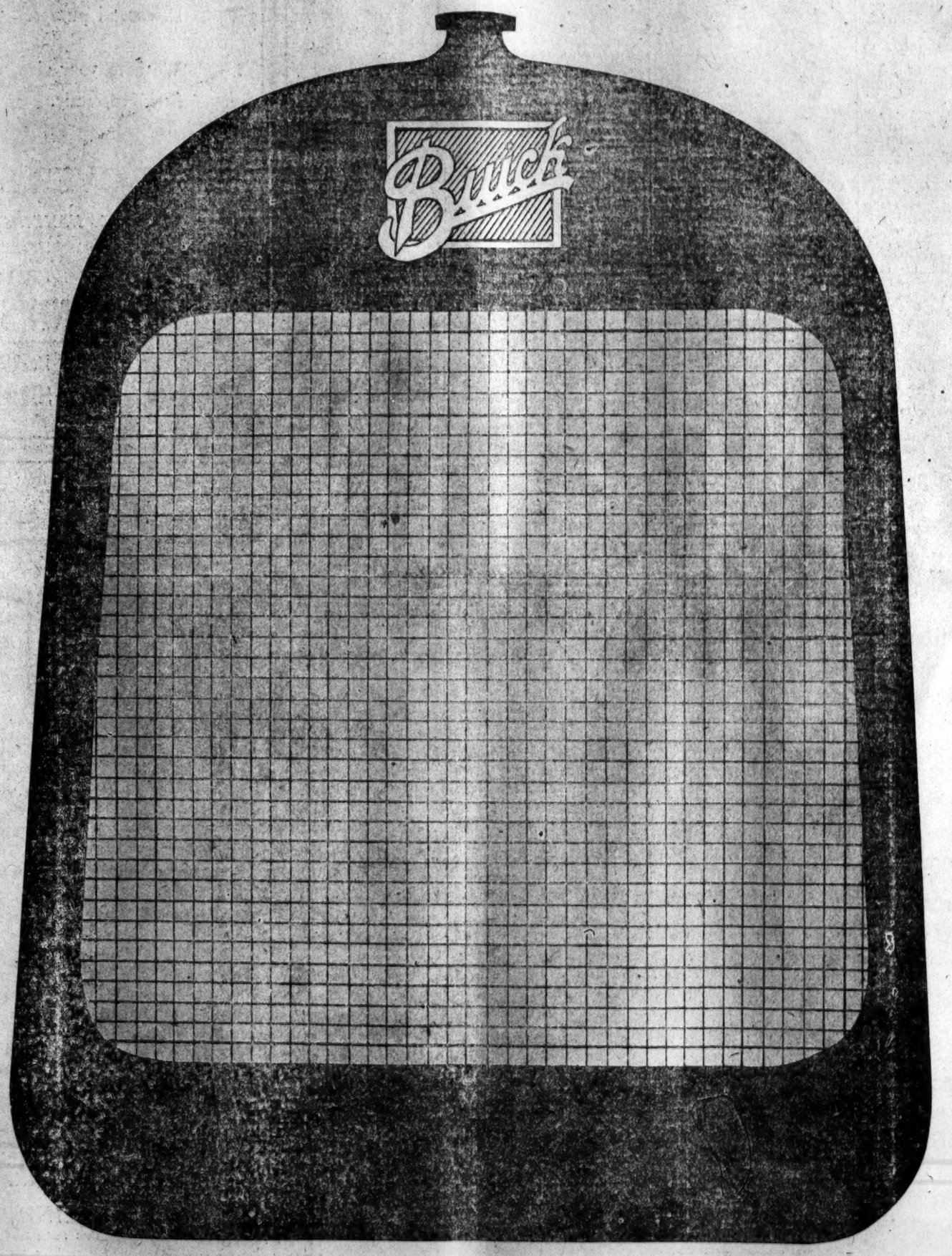

The Largest Distributors of Automobiles in China

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO., INC.

BRITISH BANKER PLEADS FOR U.S. TO AID EUROPE

Hopes For Change In Attitude, As America Is Needed In Reconstruction

CO-OPERATION IS NEEDED

Hints At Soviet Recognition, As Russia's Supplies Are Vital To Many

London, March 27.—Sir Richard Vassar Smith, chairman of Lloyds Bank, one of the five largest financial institutions in the British Empire, talked to a correspondent of The Sun and New York Herald on general European economic conditions. He said that he was a good friends of America and numbered several prominent American bankers among his closest acquaintances.

"I hesitate to criticise America because, from a certain viewpoint, I sympathise with your hesitancy to mix up with European politics, which would be contrary to American traditions," he said. "I think that the League of Nations is worth trying, although I see no reason for objecting to any reservations America might want to make to the covenant.

"But so far as giving credit to Europe in co-operation with England and neutral nations, I think that America could help a great deal by making a change in her attitude. However, if America does not choose to join England and the neutrals in giving financial aid to the Continent, I see no reason why we who are able to do so should not go ahead and do the best we can anyhow, much as the co-operation of the United States would simplify the task."

Sir Richard agreed that America was a vital link in the chain of reconstruction and that unless she joins in the international plan or takes part in the international conference it is going to be a difficult matter to work out a practical scheme. Also he agreed with the views of other leading English bankers previously quoted in The Sun and New York Herald that the economic provisions of the peace treaty cannot be carried out and will have to be revised some time or other, and that fiscal aid to Germany is one of the most necessay steps require to restore Europe.

But Sir Richard was less frank about his criticism than some other bank presidents here have been. Referring to the manner in which France caused drastic modification of the Allied Supreme Council's economic manifesto regarding leniency toward Germany, he said:

"We must not be too critical of France. Certainly she has hesitated too long in adopting a proper Government fiscal policy, but she has suffered terribly, and we should be willing to overlook some of her shortcomings. It would simplify matters much if the people of France could take the same view of themselves that we do, but remember that the war was fought on French territory, while we suffered little in comparison. Therefore the French people cannot be expected to forget as quickly as will other nations."

Sir Richard said that the manner in which Italy and Belgium were recovering was giving general satisfaction. Regarding Russia he said:

"I do not say that I approve recognition of the Soviet Government, and yet Russia supplies are badly needed in Europe. In these abnormal times we are compelled to do many things we do not want to do. Russia resents outside interference in her affairs. They have the Government they seem to want, and I suppose we will have to make the best of it."

Asked what he thought were the things most needed today, he said: "Co-operation among the Allies and less misunderstandings."

Count Comes Here To Look After His Mining Interests

Count and Countess de la Fere arrived in Shanghai yesterday from Peking. The count is here to look after mining interests and the countess will visit her brother, Captain J. Hudson, of the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company. They will depart for Hongkong within the next few days. The countess is widely known in connection with war work, having been in charge of one of the Red Cross hospitals in Rouen in 1918.

Industrial Triple Alliance Debates Membership Policy

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, May 6.—A Sub-Committee of the Industrial Triple Alliance is considering applications for membership from the Engineers and Postal Workers.

It is pointed out that the decision will be a momentous one. Opinion is sharply divided as hitherto experience has shown that it is very difficult to get joint action from even three sections of the Alliance.

St. Mary's Hall News Notes

St. Mary's Hall is once more in full sessions after the students' strike. During that movement the lower school, of about 150 girls, continued to recite as usual and now that the higher classes have resumed work there are about 250 girls in attendance.

Practices for the annual May fête have been going on for some time and the date has now been set for the last Thursday in May. This year it will be quite novel and interesting as only the lower grades take part, the older girls having missed many practices during the strike. The program includes a grand march, many folk dances, and a dance of the four seasons and bids fair to be very pretty and varied.

A guest room is being built near the gate of the school where visitors will be received in the future.

BERNHARDT IN PARIS TRIUMPH

Emotion Of Her Audience At First Performance A Tribute To Her Genius

Paris, April 2.—In her own theater and playing her famous role of Athalie in Racine's play, Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has returned to the Paris stages. At her first performance yesterday the emotion of her admirers, who crowded the theater was the most singular of all the tributes ever paid to this extraordinary woman. When she was carried on the stage in the golden litter of Athalie, surrounded by attendants, the audience cheered and wept in a kind of frenzy, which even she, in all her fifty years of triumphs, had never known equalled. It was many minutes before she could begin to speak the lines of the great tragedy.

In spite of her seventy-five years, in spite of her infirmities, including partial blindness, her power seemed as great as ever to interpret the terrible grandeur of the Eastern Queen and yet show all the impulsive indecision which Racine attributed to her. In her welcome there was as great a tribute to her unimpaired art as to her fame and personality.

Between the acts hundreds sought to see her in her dressing room and kiss her hand. Among them was Mme. Deschanel, wife of the President of the Republic. The room was heaped high with baskets of flowers, and for some minutes it was crowded to its utmost with famous people come to do homage.

But Sarah is as imperious as the Queen of Racine's play. Between the acts it has been her customs ever since she became so great as to be a law into herself to sleep, it may be for ten minutes or half an hour between acts, and in accordance with that rule every one was soon hurried out of the room, and the great tragedienne, in her magnificent robes and wig, lay down to rest until she was sufficiently rested to play the second act.

You will keep dry all days inside Beacons

Rain cannot penetrate a "Beacon" Coat. Over 30,000 Overseas Men and Women have found this to be true. They bought as you can buy—on the clear understanding that your money will be returned in full if the Coat leaks, goes sticky or fails in any way.

BEACON OILSKINS
NEVER GO STICKY OR LEAK

Beacon Oilskins are made for both sexes and all ages from 3 years old upwards, and are specially seasoned before despatch Abroad. You can save time, and buy safely, by ordering any of the following now, without waiting for the Catalogue.

THE CONNAUGHT COAT FOR MEN Smart Raglan Style, in China Silk Oilskin, the lightest Oilskin Coat, made specially for Hot Countries; in Black, Yellow, Grey, Dark Green, Navy or Brown; Single Silk, 17-ozs. weight, 57/6; Double Silk (two thicknesses) 32-ozs. weight, 77/6. Hat to match. Lined Silk, in Black or Colours, 11/6.

THE PATRICIA COAT FOR WOMEN is exactly the same as the CONNAUGHT in material, Raglan Shape, weight, and price. The colours are different: Saxe, Primrose, Amethyst, Navy, Black, Brown, Mole and Myrtle. Hats to match. Lined Silk, in Black or Colours, 11/6.

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INDUSTRIALSOVIET SET UP IN NAPLES

But Troops' Machine Guns Force Workers To Surrender After Seizing Steel Plant

MANY WOUNDED, 100 HURT

Disorders In Florence, Novara, Alexandria, Torre Asnunziata And Sicily

Milan, March 25.—Agitation for the establishment of a Soviet system of control of big industral concerns having found fresh stimulus in the recent unpopular reinforcement of the daylight saving decree and a further rise in workmen's trolly fares, 3,000 men employed in the Miani Silvestri steel foundries in Naples rose in revolt today.

Having armed themselves with cudgels and bars of iron they felled the head manager, Commendatore Parisini, and threw him out of the works. Women employes were allowed to leave undisturbed, after which the entrances were barricaded and patrols of "Red" guards were formed to keep watch. A Soviet committee then took over control of the works together with the Red Cross Hospital and the workmen's kitchens, underneath which there are sufficient stores of provisions to last for a seige of several months.

Several thousands of workmen in other large factories in the neighborhood also dropped their tools to rally to the support of their comrades.

Later troops surrounded the factory and by use of machine guns forced the workmen to surrender.

Disorders also reported are a gigantic agricultural strike, involving 300,000 workers, in the Novara, Alexandria, Brescia and Treviso Provinces. Several peasant demonstrators were shot down by machine-gun fire in a clash with troops. At Torre Annunziata, on the Neapolitan Riviera, extensive Government warehouses have been wrecked with bombs, and during a demonstration before the Town Hall at Catania, in Sicily, Commendatore Biandania, the Mayor of the city, was assassinated while attempting to pacify the rioters.

ATTACK TROLLEYS IN FLORENCE

Florence, Italy, March 25.—Workmen in the suburbs of Florence attacked the street cars today as a protest against increased fares charged, and overturned some of them and smashed windows in othere. A number of passengers were injured. Troops were sent to the scene to restore order.

Rome, March 25.—The Chamber of Deputies was again the scene today of severe attacks on the Government's policy—nationalist acquisition, unproductive colonies and wasteful expenditure—by Radical Socialist members. The Socialist Graziadei declared that the public debt amounted to 160,000,000,000 lire and that the budget deficit would reach 10,000,000,000 lire, and that despite this deplorable situation the budget for the coming year was higher than ever.

Attacks were also made against the Government policy with respect to Fiume.

President Orlando announced that Signor Rossi had been elected Vice President of the Chamber, to replace Signor Alessio, recently appointed Minister of Posts and Telegraphs. The sitting ended with interrogations concerning the strike at Naples and the disorders at Brescia, where three persons were killed by the police.

Premier Nitti replied that the Government had not yet the necessary information, but that its duty was to maintain order. Thereupon the Socialists shouted all kinds of invectives, such as, "Your duty is to defend sharks and profiteers."

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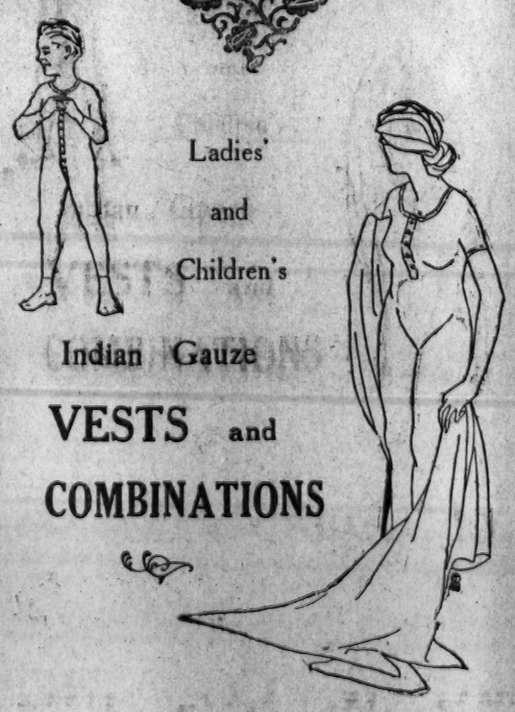

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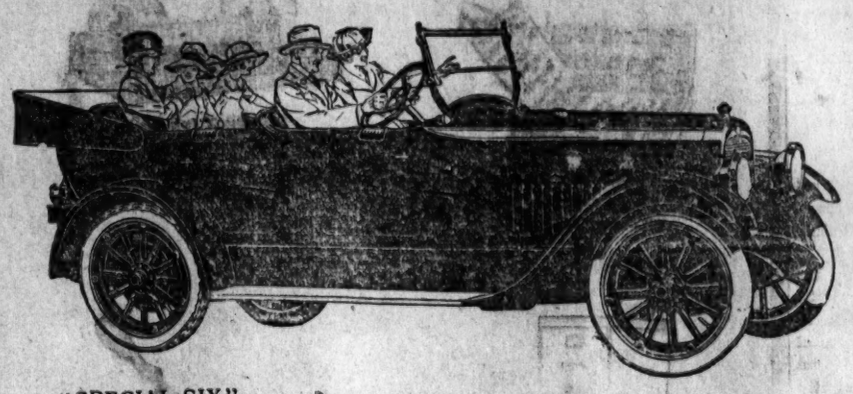

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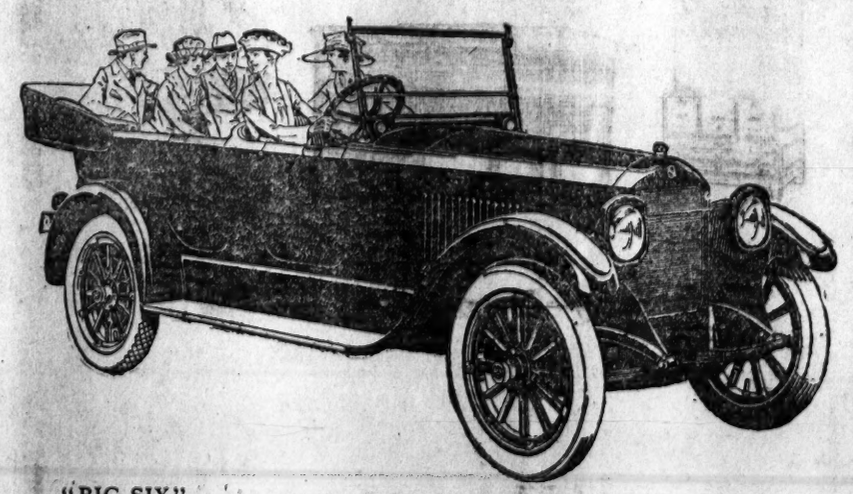

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FRENCH DEBATE A CELIBACY TAX ON BOTH SEXES

Public Opinion Favors 'Luxury' Levy Chamber Is Considering

ECONOMIC EFFECT SEEN

'Will Heighten Woman's Ever-Increasing Egotism,' Is View Of Many

Paris, March 27.—France's justly famed and highly involved methods of taxation may soon be augmented by a new levy of a sort frequently discussed in America and in England, but of a character far in advance of anything ever actually proposed in those countries.

The Chamber of Deputies is grappling with a measure taxing celibacy 10 percent. It is held by many persons here that celibacy is taxable wealth, and what makes this remarkable measure even more remarkable is the fact that it does not respect sex, the bachelor's pocket-book and the spinster's stocking being equally hit. In thus pointing the punitive finger of taxation at both sexes France crumbles an age-old dogma that non-marriage is the bachelor's fault and places man and woman on an equal plane of culpability.

What bearing such indirect, yet forceful, recognition of equality of the sexes may have on the course of future events may well be left to feminists to enumerate, and yet the immediate situation produced in France by the proposal and the favorable reception of the proposed measure are not without far reaching consequences and piquant concern.

THRESHING IT OUT

Commentators in the daily press here, as well as in periodicals, are threshing out the question as only Frenchmen can discuss sex, with the result that some oral repercussions read and heard in Paris might make American newspaper readers blush.

In exploring the limitless eventualities arising from such legislation, the French leave nothing to the imagination, particularly where the generally known standard of French morals is concerned.

First, women seem of have few defenders in France, because there is virinal unanimity among commentators—presumably men—that after all, the alleged onus attaching to bachelordom is misplaced, inasmuch as woman is of such independent character as to be able to live without male companionship, while with a man female companionship is imperative. In other words, the unmarried state represents a sacrifice by man rather than by woman; hence if strict justice be done women, instead of men, should pay the punitive tax. However male commentators seem to be perfectly willing to compromise on the matter of the tax and to call everything square, with the same levy against each sex.

Secondly, profound observers assert that such a law would soon strip romance of its chief glamor, as leap year tradition will come into general practice and woman will take an equal place alongside of men in seeking and courting mates. This argument is simple, and yet it is far-reaching, because the spirit and the letter of the law would postulate woman's right to propose to man, if for no other reason than to evade the tax.

INDUSTRY WILL BE AFFECTED

Thirdly, economists point out the incalculable effect such a step would have on industry and the professions into which women have entered since the war. Woman's inherent to earn as much money as a man earns has never been admitted in France, and yet commentators here say that as soon as the Government puts women, or more particularly girls, on the same basis of taxation as men, there will be an uproar for adjustment of the wage discrepancy.

Fourthly, outspoken writers discuss with the utmost candor the effect such legislation would have on unceremonial sex unions, of which France, it is charged, is not suffering a shortage. That the 10 percent tax would drive unwedded men and women now living in liaison to matrimony, if only for economy's sake, is the consensus among this group of writers. Perhaps the eradicating—or at least the minimising—of this phase of the social evil is possible, they say.

The principal theme throughout the discussion is that "whatever this cataclysmic plan may produce it certainly will heighten immeasurably woman's ever increasing egotism."

American Bluebeard Killed Five Wives

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, May 5.—A man, named Watson, who is called the American "Bluebeard," is now being tried for the murder of his last wife. He admits that he has married over 15 women and murdered two or more and the evidence shows that there have been "fatal accidents" to others.

New York, May 6.—Watson, the American "Bluebeard," has now confessed to murdering five of the 24 women he married.

Queen Helena In Audience To Miss Holt Has Interest In Work For ItalianBlind

Rome, March 25.—Queen Helena today received Miss Winifred Holt of New York, founder and Secretary of the New York Association for the Blind. Miss Holt, after her splendid work among the blind in France, in the course of which five "lighthouses" were established, came to Italy about a year ago with the intention of founding Lighthouse 8 in Rome.

On Miss Holt's committee are Premier Nitti, Baron Romano Avezzana, the Italian Ambassador to Washington, and many American friends of Italy, such as Robert Underwood Johnson, the American Ambassador; ex-Ambassador Page and Mrs. Page, Colonel Robert Perkins, formerly head of the American Red Cross in Italy, and Major Chester Aldrich, also of that organisation.

WORK FOR BLIND

The Queen was deeply interested in Miss Holt's recital of what the committee hoped to accomplish for blind men, women and children. Its chief aim is to teach them such callings as typewriting, switchboard operating, basket weaving, sewing, &c. Her Majesty showed particular interest in the efforts of the committee to have laws passed for the prevention of blindness in the case of the newly born.

It is estimated that there are 45,500 blind persons in Italy outside of those blinded in the war.

Queen Helena was greatly touched when Miss Holt presented to her a little pig modeled by a blind soldier who was formerly cared for in the hospital in the Quirinal Palace and was a favorite of the Queen. "How nice of Giuseppe! I remember him well—a dear boy!" said the Queen.

Her Majesty expressed her thanks through Miss Holt to the Blind Men's Improvement Club of New York for the adoption of a blind Italian boy and to the Blind Women's Club of New York for the adoption of a hunchback blind girl.

LACE IS EXHIBIT

Miss Holt showed the Queen some lace made by a blind woman, the aged daughter of a former Italian Ambassador, who had been reduced to proverty and had been placed in an almshouse. Later, through a friend interested in the "Lighthouse" work, a substantial sum was given for her relief.

The "Lighthouse" in Italy has so far given instruction at its work centers in houses, hospitals and almshouses, teaching the blind to read and write by the Braille system and giving instructions in music, typewriting, languages and handicrafts. It has distributed money, clothes, canes, artificial limbs, glass eyes and all sorts of articles for work. It has founded a depository of typographical material, including machines and tools.

Far Eastern News Notes

Missionary Who Was Old Timer Leaves Kobe

Says the Kobe Herald Of April 30:

By the S.S. Nore tomorrow morning the Rt. Reverend Bishop Foss and Mrs. Foss leave Kobe for England for a well earned rest. Bishop Foss has been in Kobe no less than forty-four years. During that time he has won the hearts of all with whom he has been brought in contact, being at all times ready to lend a helping hand, eminently sympathetic and willing to soothe the afflictions of those in distress and generous in giving wise counsel to any who have sought his advice.

Bishop Foss, we understand, expects to return to Kobe in about one year's time. Speaking a few days ago, he admitted that he had a sort of feeling that he would not be altogether at home in the old country after so many years' absence. Many will regret to learn that he seriously contemplates resigning the Bishopric to make room for some younger and more active cleric, and proposes, on his return, to keep up his connection with the S.P.G. "making himself useful" (as he puts it with characteristic modesty) in translations and other matters. In such special work, it must be admitted, his vast knowledge and experience should prove of the greatest value.

A brief reference to Bishop Foss's work here was given on a recent occasion by the Chaplain of All Saints Church (Rev. Waite-Naish, M.A.) Speaking on the Sunday following the memorable occasion of the Consecration of the Church, the Chaplain, in the course of his sermon, after congratulating the congregation on the event.

WANT BRITAIN TO FINANCE EMPIRE TRADE EXHIBITION

Parliament Will Be Asked By Board Of Trade For £100,000 Appropriation

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, May 6.—The President of the Board of Trade will shortly ask the authority of Parliament for a contribution of £100,000 to guarantee funds for the forthcoming British Empire Exhibition which it is proposed to hold in London with the object of demonstrating the resources and manufacturing capacity of the Empire.

The scheme was initiated by Lord Strathcona in 1913 and revived after the armistice. Two independent organisations with similar objects have agreed to amalgamate and a joint Executive Committee has been formed under the Chairmanship of Lord Morris.

The Prince of Wales has consented to act as President of the General Committee. The Lord Mayor will shortly hold a public meeting at the Mansion House formally to launch the project and to invite contributions to the guarantee fund.

Rev. C. R. Dupuy Is Bishop Of Hongkong

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, May 4.—The Rev. C. R. Dupuy, Home Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, has been appointed Bishop of Hongkong on Bishop Lander's retirement.

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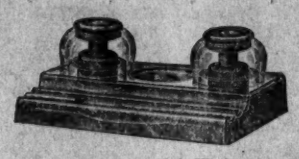

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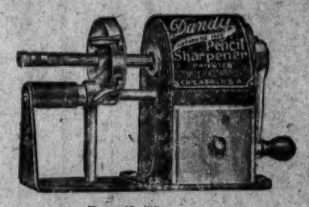

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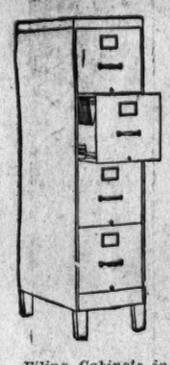

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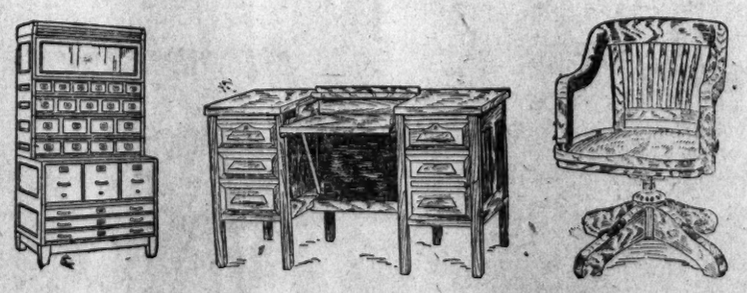

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SULTAN MUST STAY, MILLERAND VIEW OF TURK CRISIS

Allies Aim To Maintain A Turkey Which Will Live, He Tells Deputies

DEBATE FOREIGN POLICY

Premier Defends Attitude Toward Russia In Replying To Barthou

Paris, March 26.—Premier Millerand declared in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon that the Turk must be maintained in Constantinople. Tonight's papers say that President Wilson's note on Turkey is on its way and that it says that the Turk must be put out of Constantinople.

The Premier made his statement in the course of the debate on foreign policy now in progress. Following the attack on England yesterday by former Premier Barthou and an attack on the French and allied Russian policy this afternoon by Marcel Cachin, Radical Socialist, M. Millerand took the floor and defended his Government. Cachin had charged that the Allies were guilty of imperialistic dismemberment of Turkey which would destroy that nation.

M. Millerand replied that it was too early to make any such charge, as the terms of the treaty were still being negotiated. He said that the Allied Governments intended to maintain a Turkey which would be able to live and to allow the Turkish Government to function. In order to accomplish that, he asserted, the Sultan must be left in Constantinople.

ALLIES IN CONCERT

As for Russia, he said that none of the Allies would act independently in a manner which might injure the interests of another ally. He recalled that the Premiers had favored the resumption of commercial relations with Russia, but had not recognised the Soviet Government.

The Premier reviewed the plans for sending a League of Nations Committee to make a report upon political conditions in Russia. He said that the Allies had communicated their Russian decision to Washington and that the American Government had replied that it, too, favored commercial dealings with Russia, but was not ready to recognise the Soviet authority. In reply to Cachin's charge that the French Government was doing nothing to straighten out the Russian tangle Millerand said that France was doing as much as anyone else.

The Premier then defended the Allied Nations' policy with regard to Germany. His speech was quietly received.

SPEECH DISAPPROVED

M. Barthou's effort yesterday was not well received by the Paris press. His attacks upon Lloyd George did not look well in columns parallel to those giving the British Premier's words of encouragement to France and pledging England's aid to make Germany pay. His advocacy of recognition of the Soviets ran up against a brick wall of opposition. While there is a great deal of discontent in France over the trend of allied affairs, Barthou appears to have gone further than most of his countrymen are ready to go.

The Journal des Debats comments:

"Barthou did not speak like a statesman, either in meaning or in form. His discourse was not that of a parliamentarian.

"As for Barthou's statement with regard to England's retaining the mastery of the seas, the Journal says:

"The suppression of that one of President Wilson's Fourteen Points relating to the freedom of the seas does not date from the voyage of Wilson to London, but from Nov. 1, 1918, before the signature of the armistice. From that moment Lloyd George was adamant upon the subject. He declared to Colonel House that he would rather continue the war without the United States than admit Wilson's point relative to the freedom of the seas. It is therefore unjust to accuse him of having snatched advantage from Mr. Wilson while he was in London.

The Temps says that Lloyd George has shown by his speech that the alliance remains the real thing; that England means to stand back of France over the payment of the indemnity and the disarmament of Germany, and that nothing is to be gained from attacking the British Premier.

Liberte devotes much attention to Lloyd George's speech and hopes that he will quickly translate his words into actions.

DEFENDS ENTENTE CORDIALE

Pertinax, in the Echo de Paris, says:

"The Entente cordiale is an institution, the value of which cannot be exaggerated. It corresponds in France as in England to profound popular sentiment. If we withdraw from it we will face surprises and disappointments much more bitter than those to which Mr. Barthou referred. To follow Barthou would be to break the alliance. We cannot follow him."

The Figaro says that Barthou went too far and that there was too much oratory and passion and not enough common sense in his attack on England.

Victoire's editor says that Barthou gives him a headache. The Matin seems to think that if Barthou's attack was in any way responsible for Lloyd George's declaration, which in point of time was some two hours later than Barthou, he did France a good turn.

The most significant of the comment was that of M. Briand's paper, the Eclair, which at the head of its article notifies its readers that Barthou was speaking for himself alone. This is Briand's notice that Barthou did not speak for him. It was supposed that if an effort were to be made to upset the Millerand Government it would be directed by Briand.

'CRISIS OF ALLIANCE'

Paris, March 26 (Associated Press).—Premier Millerand, replying in the Chamber of Deputies today to the interpellation of former Premier Barthou on Thursday, said:

"As crisis of alliances does not exist. There is only the natural give and take of conversations."

With regard to the Russian Soviet Government, the Premier declared that "the Allies can only recognise the Russian Government when that Government recognises national sovereignty in acts as well as in words." The French Government, the Premier said, was prepared to act like the United States, entering upon commercial and industrial relations with Russia without having relations with the Soviet Government.

M. Millerand read a report on attacks against English, French and Belgian officers in Berlin and Bremen, saying that Marshal Foch had presented a scheme for moral and material reparations and punishments, with fresh guarantees.

Dr. Kapp, and later the regular Government of Germany, had asked permission to introduce troops into the Neutral Ruhr zone, the Premier said, adding:

"If the Allies permitted such derogation of the treaty, what assurance could they have that the troops would quit the zone when order was restored?"

M. Millerand concluded with the following words, addressed to Germany:

"You say you want to work. I do not repel the idea of economic collaboration. I already see certain methods, but there is one condition dominating everything—that you give proof of your good faith by executing the treaty you have signed. France is magnanimous, but does not intend to be a dupe."

St. John's University News Items

Prof. C. F. Remer of the Department of Economics took a short trip to Nanking upon the invitation of the Ginling College last week. Prof. Remer addressed the students there on economic and political conditions in China.

* * *

Mr. T. C. Shen of the Department of Political Science gave a speech before the Students Association of Pootung Middle School on the subject "The Spirit of Democratic Government."

* * *

The Board of Missions of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui met at St. John's on Tuesday, May 4. The meeting was of the delegates, both foreign and Chinese, from the various parts of the country. General discussion of the progress of the Mission in China formed the major item of the meeting.

* * *

The Annual Synod of the Kiangsu Diocese was held at St. John's on May 5 and 6 with the foreign and Chinese clergymen and the delegates from the various churches in the province.

* * *

Construction of a new Science Hall the site for which has been decided upon, has been started across the Soochow Creek. The building is located near the northern end of the St. John's property across the creek. The new addition will be a three-storey building for the physics, chemistry and biology laboratories.

* * *

As has been announced lately, the St. John's students who were out in the present student movement will return to their regular classes Monday, May 10. A considerable number of students have already returned. However, it is hoped that regular attendances will be assured by that date.

* * *

The Rt. Rev. F. L. Norris, Bishop of Peking, is here during the week attending a conference. Bishop Norris is at present staying at St. John's for a few days preparatory to going to England.

* * *

In view of the coming applicants, the University announces that entrance examinations for the College will be held on Wednesday, June 9 to Saturday, June 12, and those for the Middle School will be on Monday and Tuesday, June 28 and 29. Applicants should send their names, accompanied by a one dollar registration fee, to the Registrar.

Y. W. C. A. Notes

The Spring Bible Conference will be held at the Y.W.C.A. 11A Quinsan Road, May 8-14. Registrations begin Saturday at 4:30 followed by a social hour and supper at 5:30.

* * *

Sunday afternoon the two topics presented will be "The Church and Society" and "The Christian and the Nation." From Monday to Friday inclusive the afternoon will be divided into Bible classes, discussion groups, and a lecture hour. Bible classes will be conducted in Shanghai dialect, Mandarin, and Cantonese.

* * *

The Wide Awake Club girls with their leader, Mrs. Dunbar, went to Kungshan Tuesday afternoon for a picnic. The girls of the advance guards at their meeting yesterday afternoon had a discussion of the labor situation in China. The Younger Girls' Club is early learning the value of service in some very practical ways. They have been making scrap books for sick children and at their meeting this afternoon they are to report what they have done to interest some other girls in their neighborhood who do not go to school in making an effort to get an education.

* * *

Thursday afternoon the regular monthly membership social was held. Games, music, moving pictures, and tea were enjoyed by about 200 people.

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Every day many germs of disease enter our bodies, but they are made harmless and passed off if the fighting forces of the body are in good condition. Rich red blood is the power that keeps the human body in order.

When the blood is pure and good malarial germs cannot gain a grip in the system. If malaria is present the only way to permanently expel it from the system is by building up the blood, thus restoring to it the power to throw the malarial parasites out.

It is because they do exactly this—purify the blood, strengthen the blood, make new rich, red blood at every dose—that Dr. Williams' pink pills are famed as a remedy in all countries where malaria exists.

Dr. Williams' pink pills build up the blood, enable it to absorb more oxygen, the agent which burns up the body poisons. In this way they are not only a tonic but a specific for the host of diseases that come as a result of thin blood, and that can get a foot-hold only when the tone of the body is low.

Try Dr. Williams' pink pills for malaria, anæmia, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervousness, sciatica. Build up your blood and note how the purer and richer blood fights your battle against the disease. Take Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people as a tonic if you are not in the best physical condition, and cultivate a resistance that, with the observance of ordinary rules of health, will keep you well and strong.

You can obtain Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people from all druggists, or post free, one bottle for $1.50 six for $8.00, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. The best time to begin is now.

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12 North Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
THE BEST AND MOST ARTISTIC MAGAZINE IN THE FAR EAST
EDITED IN ENGLISH, ESPERANTO AND CHINESE
Read World Telegrams Daily at the Show Window of the
PEARL OF THE ORIENT FROM APRIL 1st.

The Three Castles Virginia Cigarettes
Guaranteed manufactured in England
Packed only in tins of 50 and packets of 10 cigarettes.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

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The Pure Juice of Luscious Californian Lemons

For

All Domestic Purposes

where lemons are required.

18 LEMONS

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Sold by all first-class stores

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Wholesale Agents, Reid Evans & Co.

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The Pure Juice of Luscious Californian Lemons

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where lemons are required.

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PREMIUM BONDS

At the next monthly drawing to be held May 15th, 1920,

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I. S. S. PREMIUM BONDHOLDERS

Among the large returns, there will be

6	Bonds redeemed in full - - - -	$2,000.00	each
1	Return of - - - - - -	1,350	
6	Returns of - - - - - -	1,000.00	each
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MESSRS. SETH, MANCELL & McLURE

EXAMPLES OF RETURNS PAID ON THREE BONDS:

THESE ARE ONLY A FEW OF MANY EXAMPLES AND EACH AND EVERY BOND HAS THE SAME POSSIBILITY.

BOND No. 981 was issued on the 20th July, 1914, and since that date has drawn:

On January	15th, 1915.....	$ 12.00
„ September	15th, 1915.....	$ 150.00
„ October	15th, 1915.....	$1,525.00
„ November	15th, 1916.....	$2,000.00
	Total..	$3,687.00

The Bond was then cancelled as more than its full value ($2.000) had been redeemed and the holder also received 2 years Surrender Value at his credit.

BOND No. 1165 was issued on September 1916 and since that date has drawn,

On January	15th, 1917.....	$ 12.00
„ October	15th, 1917.....	$ 12.00
„ December	15th, 1917.....	$1,000.00
„ December,	15th, 1918.....	$ 12.00
„ April	15th, 1919.....	$2,000.00
	Total..	$3,036.00

The Bond was then cancelled as more than its full value ($2.000) had been redeemed and the holder also received 2 years Surrender Value at his credit.

BOND No. 1820 was issued in June 1916 and since that date has drawn,

On June	15th, 1917.....	$ 12.00
„ September	15th, 1918.....	$1,000.00
„ March	15th, 1919.....	$ 12.00
„ June	15th, 1919.....	$2,000.00
	Total..	$3,024.00

The Bond was then cancelled as more than its full value ($2.000) had been redeemed and the holder also received 2 years Surrender Value at his credit.

13,300 BONDS IN FORCE **13,300**

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General Managers

Mary Pickford And Douglas Fairbanks Fail To Keep Wedding Secret; Moore Charged With Cruelty In Court

Los Angeles, March 30.—Gladys Mary Moore and D. Elton Fairbanks were married Sunday in Los Angeles.

Gladys Mary Smith is revealed by the records as Mary Pickford, and the "D" in Fairbank's name becomes "Douglas."

"Doug" and Mary are married. They took out a license Friday and were married Sunday night by the Rev. J. Whitcomb Brougher at his residence. Strenuous efforts were made to keep the affair a secret, but it was too big. Someone talked and tonight Los Angeles is buzzing with news of the wedding. It occurred just twenty-eight days after Miss Pickford secured her divorce from Owen Moore at Minden, Nev.

At a dinner given by Fairbanks at his Beverly Hills home, Friday evening, the license was issued. Present at this dinner were Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, Dr. Brougher, Mr. and Mrs. John Fairbanks and R. S. ("Cupid") Sparks, marriage license clerk of Los Angeles County.

SECRECY PROMISED

Miss Pickford and Mr. Fairbanks told Sparks they wanted to get married, but wanted to keep it a secret for two weeks for business reasons. They asked him if this could be done and said if it could not they would not get the license.

Sparks agreed to issue the license and keep it a secret for a time. "Doug" wanted to be married on the spot, but Mary had three reasons for opposing this plan:

First, she did not want to be married on Friday.

Second, she was dressed in black, and wanted to be married in white.

Third, she considered Sunday the best day to be married.

So it was agreed that Dr. Brougher should perform the ceremony Sunday.

Within the month—March 2, to be exact—Mary Pickford shed real tears at the trial of her action for divorce against Owen Moore, which was granted in Nevada on that day. She told reporters she never wanted to be married again. She said she had sought a divorce for business reasons—that she might make her will.

Fairbanks was divorced December 1, 1918. His wife was Miss Bertha Sully, daughter of the former "Cotton King," for whose affections he once quit the stage to enter a brief but humdrum existence as an employe of a Brooklyn soap factory.

NAMES LONG CONNECTED

At the time of this latter divorce, the former Mrs. Fairbanks named "an unknown woman" as correspondent. Mrs. Fairbanks married again a few months ago. She is now Mrs. James Evans, Jr., of Pittsburgh.

The only surprise connected with the announcement of the marriage of the film stars was due to the positive statement of both parties that they contemplated no such step. Rumor has connected their names for a long time both in a business and a social way.

Two years ago Miss Pickford and Mr. Fairbanks toured the country in the interest of the Liberty Loan. They appeared on the stage together and made speeches. They were objects of unusual interest to the public at that time on account of the romantic gossip linking their names.

The suddenness of Miss Pickford's decision to once more try the joys of marital existence is explained by friends as just another exemplification by her of the innate right of all women to change their minds.

While no announcement of the plans of the couple was made at Los Angeles, it is understood they will make a tour of the world together, taking pictures of the places visited on the honeymoon. This report gained currency some time ago, but, like all other reports which connected their two names, was emphatically, positively and sternly denied by the pretty little star and every one else connected with the case.

The wedding marks a happy outcome of one series of matrimonial entanglements among the stars of the film. Charlie Chaplin and his wife, however, are still in difficulties and the last news from the Chaplins is that she contemplated separation action against him unless he quit living at the Los Angeles Athletic Club and returned home to her.

While the charming little star has been uncommunicative all along as regarded her further steps along the road of wedded bliss, Douglas Fairbanks has been equally unresponsive to attempts to draw from him some admission regarding their romance.

EVADES ANSWER

Mr. Fairbanks returned to Los Angeles from the Painted Desert in Nevada just at the time that Miss Pickford "made her will" after her divorce from Moore. Some one asked him if he and Miss Pickford were to be married? Fairbanks replied simply:

"Oh, isn't the weather beautiful?"

And there the matter rested at that time.

Friends of the newly made couple noted that there is scant danger of the new matrimonial enterprise going on the rocks for lack of money, for Miss Pickford is credited with an income which exceeds $1,000,000 a year, and Douglas Fairbanks draws one of the largest salaries paid in Ameria to stars of the film.

Those present at the divorce proceedings of Miss Pickford were greatly moved by her tears and her statement from the witness stand. There was no sensational testimony. She said that Mr. Moore had deserted her, leaving her in 1917 for a few months during which absence she did not hear from him. Finally, she sobbed, Mr. Moore returned. But only to leave again.

The rapidity of the hearing surprised even Miss Pickford. She hardly had dried her eyes and stepped from the witness stand before Judge Longan, who heard her story, said:

"Decree granted."

Mary Pickford's career has been the most remarkable of the famous film stars.

One of the first plays in which she engaged was "The Warrens of Virginia." She was then a little girl. From this she progressed to the movies and her trim, active little figure, her golden curls and her smiling, expressive features won almost instant sucess.

Her followers through her pictures were greatly stirred in September, 1913, when Miss Pickford became critically ill from an operation for appendicitis.

Douglas Fairbanks has also had a remarkable career, in pictures, and has a large following.

(*By Universal Service*)

Reno, March 30.—When Mary Pickford, on March 2 upset court procedure in Nevada and obtained a divorce after a residence in the State of two weeks, it was given out that her divorce was asked for and granted on grounds of desertion. There was no one in the courtroom at the time but the court officials, the attorneys and Mary and her mother, and everything was kept secret as possible.

The transcript of the testimony in the case was filed yesterday, and it shows that Mary told some things about her unhappy married life that were not generally known, even in the motion picture world.

And nowhere in the court proceedings did the name Mary Pickford appear. Even the Mary was left out, the little actress getting her divorce under the name of Gladys M. Moore.

LIFE OF TEARS

She was seventeen years old when she was married to Owen Moore on January 17, 1911, in Jersey City, N. J., she testified, and her married life was a series of unhappy quarrels, tears and general unhappiness.

Havana, Cuba, was the first place of residence of Mr. and Mrs. Moore after their marriage and from the day they landed in Cuba until they left three months later, Mary's life was very unhappy.

"He left me the day we arrived there and came back intoxicated. He quarrelled with me and left the hotel again and I didn't see him for three days," she testified.

They returned to New York and her husband began to partake of too much liquor, she said. He left her twice, once to stay away a month and another time for a week, during the Fall of 1911.

SUPPORTS HERSELF

Here is what Mary told the Court about the next time she was deserted:

"From the time of my marriage I was forced to support myself, my mother, my brother and sister. My husband said that a wife was a luxury and that he did not intend buying my clothes. We had been in Chicago and it was necessary for me to seek employment with a company and that company was going West to California. I asked my husband to go along and offered to pay his fare, but he said that he wanted to stay in New York."

Later Moore went to Los Angeles, and, Mary continued:

"We had an apartment there and he finally told me that he was tired of it and intended going back to New York. I offered to go with him, but he said no, and packed up his things and went."

They were separated eight weeks this time, and after another reunion lived together for a short time, until Mary became ill. She told it in this way:

"That Fall, from unhappiness and overwork, I was taken sick and went to a hospital. He came to see me under the influence of liquor, which disturbed me that night as I was coming out of the ether.

ABUSED HER WHEN ILL

"Four times he came there and made me cry and my doctor told the nurse he was not to be allowed to come into the room until my temperature was normal. My mother took me to a hotel when I left the hospital and he came to see me and quarreled with me again."

From New York they went to Los Angeles again, Mary going first, and lived together three months. Then Moore accused Mary of ruining his career. She said:

"He told me that I was the cause of his failure in life and that I caused him to drink, and was sorry that he ever had a wife. He said if he wanted to dine out he didn't want anybody questioning him as to where he was and he thought I was interfering with his career."

As the months went by Mary did not appeal to her husband any more, she said, and he became abusive of her mother.

LEFT AT HIS SUGGESTION

In the latter part of 1914 Mary packed her things and left Moore, at his suggestion, she said.

"He called my mother terrible names, names I do not care to repeat, and I said that he would have to apologise for that, and he said he would not and said that I could get out of there! He didn't want me any more, and said he was absolutely through with me and wanted to live a bachelor's life, and that I didn't appeal to him. I packed my things and went home.

"After much persuasion, he returned, and we lived together in Los Angeles from January to June, 1914. His conduct continually grew worse, and he said constantly that it was great extravagance to have a wife. I always paid my share of the bills and clothed myself."

Back and forth from Los Angeles to New York Mary and her husband traveled many times always on different trains, however, and according to Mary's testimony, she was generally going from one place to the other to bring her husband back to her.

It was in the Summer of 1917 that he left her the last time. "We stayed together two weeks," she said. "He quarreled with me all the time, and one morning he said he wasn't going to stand any of this nonsense any longer. He got on the train and left."

It was over a year ago that she talked to Moore, she said and then they talked about a business deal.

In response to questions from the Court, Mary said she came to Nevada for her health and had no intention of securing a divorce when she came here.

Kisses On This Honeymoon Came To $6 A Minute

Los Angeles, March 30.—If the two stars keep to the idea of the trip around the world, expenses will not bother them, for estimates are that their joint income exceeds the pretty sum of about $6,000 a day, or, as their press agents say, more than $2,000,000 a year—Mary probably having a bit the better of the earnings.

Allowing eight hours out of twenty-four for dreamland, the amount realised in each of the remaining sixteen hours is just about $375 an hour.

Considering this sum of the gross estimated earnings of the newly wedded couple, farther, it comes to about $6.25 a minute or 10 cents a second.

Under an earning power such as this, the kisses of the honeymoon will have a certain time value quite apart from all sentimental considerations. An ordinary or breakfast kiss should consume at least $6.25 worth of time—longer kisses being proportionately expensive.

Mary, Doug And Charlie

Mildred Harris Chaplin, the charming wife of the famous screen comedian, is planning court action against the inimitable Charlie because of domestic infelicity. The threatened suit for separate maintenance of Mrs. Chaplin makes the third craft of love to strike the rocks among the "million-dollar-a-year" movie stars. The others who found married life a failure were Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks. Mary Pickford was recently granted a divorce from Owen Moore in Nevada. Her suit, it is said, was brought to secure a free hand in straightening out her business affairs prior to making a will. Douglas Fairbanks was divorced by Mrs. Fairbanks, who remarried immediately. She charged desertion and named an unidentified woman as correspondent. When Mary Pickford was granted her divorce she denied that she intended to marry Douglas Fairbanks. In the lower group are the famous film triumvirate. Douglas Fairbanks, Charley Chaplin and Mary Pickford, all of whose marital ventures appear to have proved failures.

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Name	G-E Edison.
Birthplace	U. S. A.
Appearance	Neat, strong, well-proportioned.
Ability	Efficient, durable, economical.
Experience	Has worked and succeeded in every field—in homes, offices, factories, streets, public buildings, on train, steamer, everywhere.
References	All those who have ever employed him.
Remarks	Services available at any moment—telephone or call on any electrical dealer.

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come frequently from lack of health-giving phosphates in the nerve cells and tissues. A teaspoonful of

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
in a glass of cool water assists to renew the enervated and depleted elements and quench the thirst, acting as a splendid tonic and invigorator. Non-alcoholic, pleasant to take and readily assimilated.
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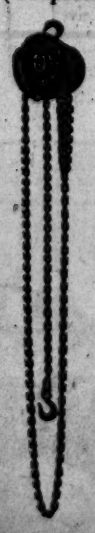
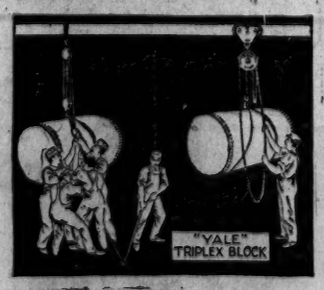


COMPARE THE OLD METHOD ON THIS SIDE



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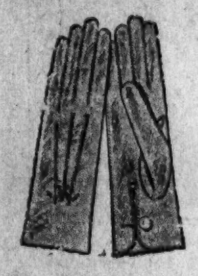
THE "EVER WEAR"
Linen Handkerchief 18 inches square and 1 inch Hem.
Suitable for best wear.
Our Price $5.50 dozen

For Summer wear, very soft and comfortable with smart appearance. Our Price $4.50 dozen

The "Aertex" Cellular Pants and Vests. For Summer wear. Our Price for Pants $2.50 and Vests $2.50



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Our Price $3.00

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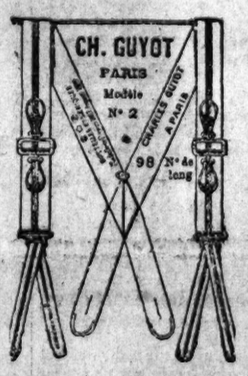
Wool Sweater, with polo collar. For Tennis Wear. All sizes in stock
Our Price $6.00



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Well known for good wear, and various patterns.
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THE "WEST END" TIE
A smart wide End Tie, with a soft Silk finish, Florae designs.
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THE "CRAVEN" COLLAR
For Dress Wear, always looks smart and very select.
Our Price $4.50 dozen

The "ELITE" Summer Tunic Shirt with Double Cuffs.
Made up in very smart patterns.
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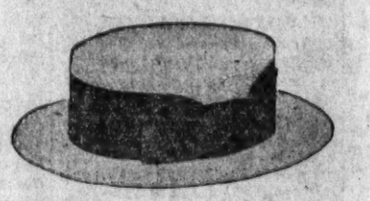
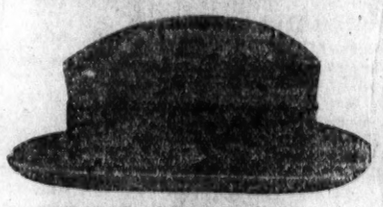


The "Wayloo" Straw. Latest style, with rather a course plait.
Our Price $3.75



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SUN HELMET
First and Foremost in Topees.
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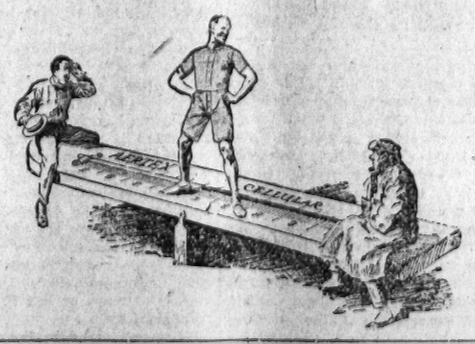

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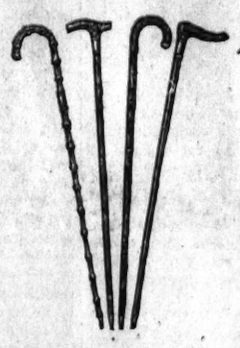

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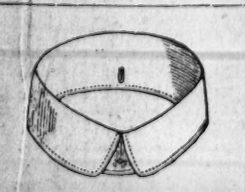

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THE CHINA PRESS

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CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Fifth Sunday after Easter. 8 a.m., Holy Communion (and at Bubbling Well Chapel 8 a.m.) 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Ps. 132, 133, 134; Lessons Deut. vi., S. Luke xx, 27-xxi., 4; Anthem: "He in tears that soweth" (Hiller); Hymns 143, 112, 172; Preacher, Rt. Rev. Bishop Norris, D.D., Bishop in North China. 3 p.m., Children's Service. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Psalm 107; Parry in D; Lessons Deut. viii., S. John vi, 47-69; Hymns 520, 370, 28; Preacher, The Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10:30 a.m., Mattins, Holy Communion and Sermon; Psalm 132; Lessons Isaiah lxii., Acts iv, 1-33; Hymns 143, 112, 182, 172; Preacher, Rev. W. Robbins, M.A. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Psalm 107. Lessons Isaiah lxiii, 7-end, Rev. iii, 7-end; Hymns 520, 370, 265, 24; Preacher, The Sub-Dean.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—The service in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. V. S. Myers, D.D.; Evening 6 p.m. by Mr. B. Curtis Waters.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. J. Leighton Stewart, D.D. Principal of Peking University; Chant 90; Anthem What are these (Stainer); Hymns 8, 546, 547. 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. C. G. Sparham; Chant 32; Anthem "O'Lord, my God" (Wesley); Hymns 49, 639, 235.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7, 8:15 and 10 a.m. At 10 a.m. High mass. Sermon in French. At 4 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrement. Masses on week-days 6, 7:30 a.m. Ascension Day, Masses at 6, 7, 8 and 9 a.m.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher, Rt. Rev. F. L. Norris, D.D.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Adam and Fallen Man." Sunday School 10 a.m. Testimonial Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

What's On The Worker's Mind?

BY DR. LOUIS LEVINE
(*New York World*)

WHAT'S on the worker's Mind? The country has been asking this question ever since the release of war energies let loose the emotions of industrial unrest. There have been many answers to the question too. The workers themselves have tried to tell us what they were thinking about and how. But it is not always the person who is physically ailing or mentally disturbed that can give the best account of the causes of his trouble. Many earnest people, writers, social workers, professors, Government investigators, psychologists and others have offered us a host of explanations of the why and wherefore of industrial unrest. Most of these explanations, though sincere, reveal but slight contact with the realities of industrial life. They seem more like sketches of the social scene drawn from the platform of an observation car and filled in at leisure in the quiet of a study room.

Quite different is the story of which Mr. Whiting Williams has to tell about industrial conditions. As different as the manner in which the story was obtained. To find out what the workers thought and felt, Mr. Williams went to live among them. For seven months he knocked about from plant to plant, either looking for a job or working. Between the iron ranges of Minnesota and the foundries and steel plants of the Altantic Coast he shifted from place to place and job to job, never staying in one place more than a month, sometimes moving on after a day or two. In the seven months of this experience he was day laborer, "cinder pitter," machinists' and reamers' helper, miners' buddy, &c. When he came back to his desk in the offices of the Hydraulic Pressed Steel Company of Cleveland and resumed his duties as Director of Personnel, Mr. Williams had had a taste of the actual experience which go to make up the daily life of the unskilled and semi-skilled American worker. For Mr. Williams had not only worked in and about factories and mines, but he had bunked with the workers in their boarding houses, eating and sleeping with them and whiling away with them their moments of leisure.

"I was determined to go through with this thing in a real way," explained Mr. Williams in telling me about his experiences. "I cut myself off entirely from my friends and from my official position and connections. When I landed in the first city where I was determined to look for a job I had $25 in my pocket and a vow in my heart that if I failed to find a job I would 'bum' for six months. I was not going to go back or to ask for money or in any other way avoid the consequences of my plunge into what was to me a new world.

"I have been asked time and again since I came back why I undertook this experiment. As Director of Personnel for the Hydraulic Pressed Steel Company, I had charge of the industrial relations of our plant. I was responsible for the 'hiring' and 'firing' of the men and supervised all matters pertaining to health, safety, sanitation, &c. My experience gradually led me to the conclusion that the problem of industrial relations was at bottom a psychological problem. The important thing in industry is what the workers feel toward the owners and managers, and vice versa. Feelings are more important than ideas and also are more powerful in forcing action. It gradually became clear to us at Hydraulic that if people are restless and act queer in industrial matters, something must be eating at their feelings. We were determined to find out what that was. But how? You can interview a person on his ideas but not on his feelings. As an officer of my company I could go about and talk to the men about their ideas. But I could not so easily get at their feelings. I decided to break through this barrier by going out among the men as one of them and sharing their life with them.

"It is queer to realise what a break such an experiment is. You remember, perhaps, Jack London telling in his 'People of the Abyss' how different the world looked to him when he came out of the shop where he had exchanged his good clothes for some old and disreputable garments. He suddenly realised that it was clothes that made the man. When I put on a pair of greasy overalls, a flannel shirt and a wide brimmed old hat, and let my beard stick out all over my face, I suddenly realised what a wide gap lay between me and the world I had just left. I had no difficulty now in mingling with the workers and in watching the currents of thought and emotion that pulse through their minds and hearts."

Mr. Williams showed me the photograph of himself which was taken during his wanderings about the country as day laborer under the guise of Charles Hiteman. It was a revelation when compared with the photograph of Mr. Whiting Williams of the Hydraulic Pressed Steel Company, formerly assistant to the President of Oberlin College and Executive Secretary of the Cleveland Welfare Federation. It suggested a philosophy of personality and human relations which few of us would perhaps be ready to accept.

"The biggest thing that I have brought back with me from my seven months' experience," said Mr. Williams, "is the conviction of the colossal importance of the daily job to the worker. A steady job is more important than hourly wages or anything else. It is the job, the desire to hold it, the fear to lose it, and the agony of hunting it that shape the most fundamental feelings and ideas of the workers.

"People on salary cannot imagine what it means. The average worker put out of a job has no standing. He is like a bee which has been driven out of a bee hive. Its primary impulse is to get back among its fellow bees to carry on the work of the hive, and it feels as if all its instincts had been violated by some one or something which it cannot control.

"I started my wanderings in January of last year. The armistice had brought a cancellation of war orders and created a feeling of uncertainty in our basic industries. Many plants in the steel district where I started were laying off their men. Wherever one went one found a bunch of fellows at the gates waiting. The only topic of conversation was whether there was any chance of a job. I shall never forget those first days of job hunting and all the comebacks of superintendents, foremen, employment managers, policemen, bartenders, and others.

(Continued on Page 15)

Not Militarism But Safety Is The French Answer To Wilson

By FRANK H. SIMONDS

President Wilson's bitter comment upon the present state of French affairs and the open charge that a militaristic party is now in control in the counsels of France has its origin in the developments of the Paris Conference, where he encountered the demand of France for security against Germany. This security, for the present as for every other generation of Frenchmen, is represented by the Rhine barrier.

It is an odd fact, characteristic of both Anglo-Saxon nations, that while each is obdurate in its insistence upon the maintenance of those circumstances which mean security for it, they can agree in regarding as immoral similar demands by their neighbors or allies. Thus, the British have, from the very outset of their history, sought and maintained the supremacy of the sea, which was essential to their existence as an island people, while the United States has more and more inclined to fortifying the Monroe Doctrine, which has the same value. But at Paris the British and the Americans united to block the French desire for the Rhine barrier.

GUARANTIES OF SAFETY

Moreover, because of the maintenance of sea supremacy, Britain has not been invaded in centuries, while the United States has escaped all foreign incursion, save in the case of the British in the War of 1812, largely because no European nation has had adequate bases for such an operation. In 1865, when Napoleon III was seeking to establish Maximilian in Mexico, the United States intervened peremptorily, and the result was the execution of Maximilian and the collapse of the Napoleonic scheme.

Now, in the century between 1814 and 1914 the French have been invaded by the Prussians and Germans four times. Each invasion has been marked by the seizure of French territory—half the Sarr Basin in 1814, the other half in 1815; Alsace-Lorraine in 1871, and, finally, in 1914, the German plans envisaged forcible annexation of everything from the Briey Basin to the Channel ports, all France north of the Somme and east of the Meuse, including the fortified barrier from Verdun to Belfort.

The attacks of 1870 and 1914 were entirely unprovoked and purely predatory. Further than this, from 1871 to 1918 France has existed in hourly peril as a result of German menace, which was translated into German invasion and devastation in August, 1914. As a consequence France came to the peace conference seeking, as a guaranty against new attacks and new devastations, that Rhine barrier which Marshal Foch and every other soldier of prominence from the days of Caesar regarded as the single insurance against Teutonic invasions.

In the Paris Conference Britain, which had taken the German fleet and all the German colonies as a guaranty against any German menace to her; and the United States, which, through President Wilson, demanded that the Monroe Doctrine be recognised as the law of the world, both promptly vetoed the French demands for security at the Rhine. France found herself after her sacrifices, which surpassed those of all other Allied and associated nations, abandoned by her friends at the supreme crisis.

LEAGUE TO GUARD FRANCE

In terms, the French were told that the league of nations was a sure guaranty against German aggression. But when the French sought to clothe the league of nations with real power by providing it with an active army both the United States and Great Britain objected, and both nations emphasised their objections by promptly withdrawing the great bulk of their armies which had been serving in France, leaving the burden of the task to France alone.

France then refused categorically to resign the Rhine barrier, Clemenceau acting with a written opinion of Foch in his hands, and a deadlock resulted, a deadlock in which the President had recourse to the George Washington threat. Still the French did not and could not yield and the President finally agreed to that Treaty of Insurance by which the United States and Great Britain promised to defend France if Germany attempted a new invasion. Then the French dropped the Rhine barrier claim but continued in accordance with the treaty provisions to hold the Rhine as a surety of German performance.

Now a situation has arisen in which the Treaty of Insurance has practically expired. There is no hope of its indorsement in the United States, and British approval was conditioned on American acceptance. Thus the thing taken by the French as a substitute no longer exists. Moreover, British and American armies have been demobilised so rapidly that there is no longer any considerable resource for prompt reinforcement of the French, even if the United States and Britain, without treaty obligation, should decide to go to French assistance in the face of a new German attack.

Finally, and the circumstance is of major importance, the Germans are not performing the contract accepted by them under the treaty, and the failure to perform was recognised as warranting the extension of French occupation of the Rhine barrier. Therefore the situation comes down to this: France's allies have failed to make good the guaranty which France accepted as a substitute for the right to hold the Rhine barrier. Germany has failed to perform under the treaty, and this supplies justification for indefinite occupation by France of the Rhine regions.

One more circumstance, highly important for Americans to note: France has recently had a general election followed by a Presidential election. Unlike the British election of 1918—the famous, or notorious, "khaki" election—the French vote followed long after the ending of fighting and was, therefore, in no considerable degree influenced by war emotions or passions. Rather, the problems and program for the future were passed upon by the French electorate.

MILITARISTIC IDEALS

Now, if it be true that the militaristic elements have gained control of France, as the President charges, this is due to the fact that France as a nation has adopted militaristic ideals, for the men now in charge of French policy have only recently received their mandates from the French people. It must be conceded, then, to sustain the President's argument, that France has become a militaristic nation. Similarly, the Italian leaders, whom the President also assails, represent a new Parliament and are the selections of a recent appeal to the people. Italy, too, has gone "militaristic" on the same showing.

But any such assumption carries with it the immediate doom of the whole idea of the league of nations, which was based upon the assertion that the people, as opposed to their leaders, were done with the old ideas of balance of power, militarism, etc. If France and Italy—and, for that matter, Poland, Rumania and all Continental nations—have become militaristic, then there is an end of all chance of any real settlement on new lines.

THE FACTS

Of course, the fact is quite otherwise. France, Italy, Rumania and Poland, to go no further—the peoples of these countries, who have recently been consulted and are now represented by men lately called to office—are concerned with achieving that security which the more fortunate Anglo-Saxon peoples have been able to achieve or maintain by the war. The real quarrel lies between the Continent and the Anglo-Saxon nations, which, never for a single moment consenting to surrender their own policies of self-defense, are demanding that France, Italy and the rest shall take the Anglo-Saxon plan, which is completely satisfactory to Britain and to the United States, but leaves the French, the Poles, the Italians and the Rumanians exposed to invasion. And while this demand is reiterated British and American events more and more tend to demonstrate that the peoples of these two countries are totally unwilling to accept any burdens incident to the possible perils that may result for the Continental nations.

It is possible to see in the various disputes in Asia Minor the conflict between imperialistic aspirations. France, Britain and Italy are seeking in the old Turkish Empire to attain selfish ends and to acquire territory which, however it may prosper under a new regime, can hardly be regarded as any more necessary to the security of its present claimants than were the Philippines to American safety in 1898. Italy at Adalia, France in Cilicia, Britain everywhere from Cairo to Constantinople—all are seeking to fortify or to create new imperial domains.

But in Europe the situation is quite different. In the case of France there is a very great majority, including a number of the best French journalists, which disapproves of the new extension of French occupation to the eastern end of the Mediterranean, feeling that in North Africa France has a sufficient field for colonial development and a field henceforth removed from the center of international rivalries. American criticism of French excursions into the Near East would arouse a chorus of approval in France, provided only that similar criticism were directed against the similar excursions of the other nations.

By contrast, all Frenchmen equally demand security on the north and against Germany. It is a fact that Clemenceau acquired the support and won the approval of his fellow countrymen when for a policy of indefinite occupation or actual annexation he substituted that of renunciation, based upon an Anglo-French-American Treaty of Insurance. All things considered, this appealed to Frenchmen as providing security without creating any new Alsace-Lorraine, and the French have a very keen memory of the circumstances of the Treaty of Frankfort and an inevitable repulsion for the idea of bringing to the Palais Bourbon a protesting delegation such as represented Alsace-Lorraine in Berlin after 1871.

But Clemenceau could not have obtained any support in the nation for a policy of unconditional renunciation. If only Americans could once understand what the German menace meant to the French before the war, if only more of them could see what German invasion actually meant to the French from 1914 to 1918, the feeling of the people of France in the matter of the Rhine barrier would be clearly and sympathetically grasped. As it is, this desire for security is described as militarism and as imperialism by so-called "liberals" in Britain and in the United States because it conflicts with their notion of an ideal settlement based upon the sacrifice by all the countries except Great Britain and the United States of things that mean life or death to these Continental nations.

AN AMERICAN PARALLEL

If one cares to find an American parallel for the French sentiment in the matter of the Rhine barrier it is easily to be discovered in the colonial history of America. French rule in Canada carried with it extreme and continual menace to the British settlements in New England and in New York. French and Indian raiding parties frequently descended the Hudson and Connecticut valleys, and invasion from the north was an enduring danger. As a consequence the Colonies practically demanded of Britain the extinction of French rule in Canada. But even before this colonial sentiment demanded one restriction after another of French territory as a result of each war.

Now, it was not militarism or imperialism which animated our ancestors; it was the desire for security, the necessity to escape from an intolerable situation, out of which came frequent tragedies, the destruction of settlements and the murder of colonists. To imagine that the inhabitants of New England or of northern New York in the middle of the eighteenth century, were militarists, although they habitually carried arms and were frequently engaged in actual warfare, is to imagine an absurdity.

Yet America went to Paris and proclaimed that it was the moral duty of the French, who had been four times invaded within a century, each time with tragic consequences for themselves, to lay aside all safeguards against a fifth invasion and trust entirely in the paper guaranties of the league of nations and the abiding faith of American representatives at Paris that the world had entered into a new age, a golden age of peace, in which the Germans had become gentle and the Prussians were no longer predatory. A refusal by the Continental countries to accept this view was forthwith denounced as reactionary, militaristic. The discovery of this reluctance was the signal for the beginning of that storm of denunciation of Europe which has continued in America ever since.

IS THIS IDEALISM?

Meantime, in the United States, for many months, there has been going on a debate, a struggle, designed beyond all else to protect America against any possible dangers or responsibilities incident to the Treaty of Versailles. We have asked the French to retire from the Rhine barrier and run the risk of a new invasion; our President is now denouncing the present government of France as militaristic because of its objection to such a course, yet, for months, we have devoted endless attention to the framing of sentences and the selection of words to insure our own immunity, not, be it understood, to invasion, but merely to more or less imaginary responsibility.

Is it any wonder that Frenchmen, Italians, Poles, Continental Europeans generally, regard the two Anglo-Saxon nations with amazement and a measure of scorn? One hears frequently, one heard all the time at Paris, of American idealism, but what does this idealism consist of? From the European viewpoint, in a willingness to expose France to invasion, Italy to insecurity, Poland to partition, without the smallest risk on our part, merely to impose upon the world a system which Americans believe will abolish all war.

As for the English, on their side they have a definite object in mind. They are seeking an actual Anglo-American alliance. It may be that this is the best thing that can occur; it may be that a partnership between these two countries is the most efficacious guaranty to the peace of the world and the prosperity of the two nations most concerned. But it ought clearly to be recognised in America that it is not profound faith in the American program, absolute conviction in the efficacy of the league of nations, which moves the British to support the American President in each separate encounter with the Continent. On the contrary, it is purely and simply a pursuit of exactly that security which France is seeking at the Rhine, Italy on the Adriatic, Poland at the Pripet, Rumania along the Dniester.

Moreover, while President Wilson demanded that all the Continental nations should make great sacrifices, he permitted the British to exclude from debate the question of the freedom of the seas. While he challenged the right of the French to occupy permanently any territory in Europe outside of their frontiers in 1870, he consented to the occupation by Britain indefinitely in Africa of enormous German colonies and has raised no protest yet over British occupation of Mesopotamia, Palestine and Persia.

RIGHT OF WAR

Yet if this is not imperialism, what is? If it is not militarism, how can one describe the French desire for the Rhine barrier as militaristic? I should like to be very clear on this point. British occupation of German South West and East Africa, of the British share of the Togo and of the Kamerun, of German islands in the Pacific, does not offend me. I recognise that it is a right earned by war and a necessity imposed by the German policy of building in these colonies bases for future attacks upon British colonies. Equally warranted is the destruction of the German fleet, which directly menaced Britain, and the allocation to Britain of the larger portion of the German fleet.

But recognising British rights in this field of legitimate British interest, I am bound to see that there is similarly opened an analogous field for Continental interests. I want to see all the nations associated with the United States in the recent war against Germany not only compensated for their undeserved losses, so far as it is possible, but similarly protected against new losses and fresh aggressions.

The difficulty is that America at Paris began by conceding the justice of all the British contentions, which was unexceptionable, and then, as if in reward for this course, enlisted British assistance in reducing the similar claims of all the other European nations. From Saarbrucken to Danzig, from Coblenz to Bendery, Americans and Englishmen have stood shoulder to shoulder in a fight to reduce the claims of the French, the Poles, the Italians, the Rumanians, which had every bit as sound warrant in history and in justice as the British claim to New Guinea.

French militarism is nothing more than British navalism—a desire to provide the proper bases for national security. But we placed British navalism outside the discussion at Paris, and properly, I believe. Still, in Paris and since Paris America has been deluged with denunciations, domestic and English, of French militarism and Italian imperialism; the unhappy Poles, striving for reunion after a century and a half of slavery, have been tagged chauvinistic for desiring to hold real estate at their doors by British journals which solemnly accept, as of right, British annexations all over the world.

SEES US AS CATSPAW

All of which leads to one thing. America seems to the Continent a British catspaw or a partner of the British in a scheme of world exploitation. The French and the Italians believe that it is for our own pecuniary profit that we have interfered in their affairs, that we have vetoed their aspirations or their pursuit of what they deem security while holding our hands in every case where a British interest was affected. And the last year has seen the multiplication of causes for European distrust and dislike for the country which, on November 11, 1918, was held in something approaching veneration by millions and millions of Europeans.

Today the Greek wonders why America vetoes his desire to hold Hellenic Trace, refuses him Koritsa and his Epirote frontiers, while we unhesitatingly assign to the British colonies in which the population is either German or native. The Rumanian speculates on our unyielding hostility to his occupation of Bessarabia, Rumanian by tongue and tradition; the Italian ponders on American veto to all his projects; the Frenchman speculates upon American denunciation of his aspirations for security when the map of Asia, and even more of Africa, shows the British color, with American approval, newly applied to territories vastly in excess of the area of France, of Italy, of all of our European associates combined.

WHAT WOULD WE DO?

Moreover, at Paris we insisted that the Rumanian and the Jugo-Slav should consent to the vesting in the league of nations of the authority to interfere in the domestic affairs of these nations on behalf of minorities. But would America even listen to a proposal that the league of

(Continued on Page 16)

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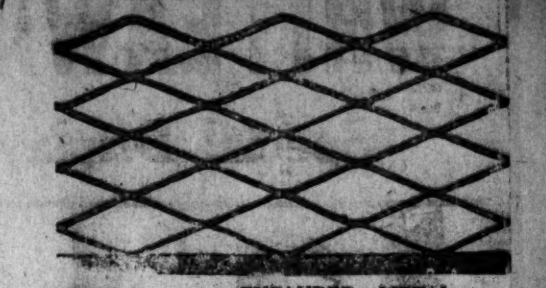

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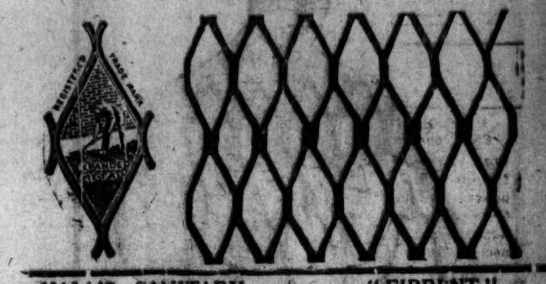

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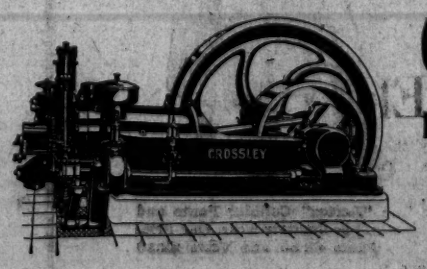

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BERNDT

Musical Matters

By R. B Hurry, Mus. B.

Correspondents wishing to draw attention to Musical matters, or to ask questions, should address the writer, care of The China Press, *enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

IV.—WHAT THE LISTENER REALLY NEEDS TO KNOW

WHEN one comes to think of it, what a lot of musical knowledge there is that does not help the listener—or at least helps him only very indirectly.

One can imagine a keen but ignorant music-lover looking round for something to study. He finds a book called "The Elements of Music," he masters it, and finds he has got a grasp not of the elements of music at all, but merely of the details of musical notation.

Something more is needed: he inquires and finds that after the "Elements of Music" people often go on to the study of "Harmony." He buys a text-book, engages a teacher, and finds himself able to string chords together, and to write a hymn-tune.

But his listening is little more intelligent than before Put the piano score of a symphony before him, and he can spell out the chords and analyse the harmonies, but when the symphony is played he profits little by his new ability. He hears of "Counterpoint," and takes up that subject: after months of work he can write a tiny exercise, using the technique of the sixteenth-century choral composer. But his listening ability is little increased. The fact is that all this time our poor friend is laboriously acquiring the mere beginnings of the stock-in-trade of a composer (which he will never be), and neglecting to acquire the necessary stock-in-trade of an intelligent listener (which he wishes to be).

What subjects, then, should a listener study? Mainly three—the Form of Music, its History, and a trifle of Instrumentation. And these he should have set out not in the usual text-book manner, for the ordinary text-book of Form goes into details of which he need know nothing, the text-book of History supplies far more dates and names than he will ever require, and the text-book of Instrumentation assumes that its reader wishes to write for the orchestra.

To know something of how a piece of music is built will help the listener. To know something of the period in which it was composed, the stage of musical development it represents and the personality of the composer will also help him, and, in the case of an orchestral piece, knowledge of the instruments concerned will give a new interest to his listening.

Knowledge of Form will help him, because it will enable him to detect the musical subject-matter of the piece. As soon as he grasps the fact that a piece of music has definite musical "Subjects," and is able to identify these and note their treatment, his perception is transformed. What was formerly a puzzling web of sound becomes a clear arrangement of definite "tunes"—and anyone can appreciate a tune. He can now recognise the relation of parts to one another and to the whole. The *drawing* of the piece is clear to him.

Ability to recognise tone qualities of the various instruments, singly and in combination, makes it possible to observe tonal contrasts he formerly missed. He notes a little theme taken up in turn by the clear-voiced flute, the rich-toned clarinet, and the thin-sounding piquant oboe. He marvels at the variety of effects of the great body of fiddles, little and big, playing softly or loudly, bowing or plucking their strings, muted or un-muted, he admires the warm tone of the horns playing slow chords. The *coloring* of the piece is now clear to him.

The fact that the composer is not to him a mere name is of importance. He knows something of the joys and sorrows that made up the composer's life, and the piece is no longer a *tour de force* of technical achievement, but a human document, a medium of human expression. The fact that it was written in such-and-such a country enables him to regard it as the expression of a nation, and a period. The knowledge of the position the composer and his national 'school' occupy in the story of musical development enables him to avoid looking for what could not possibly be there—a type of feeling that belongs to a century later, or a manner of composition that belongs to another 'school.'

These three things then are useful: knowledge of Form, a knowledge of History and Biography, and a simple knowledge of Instrumentation. As for other knowledge, why of course *all* knowledge is of some value, but for the ordinary listener, engaged in preaching or teaching, banking or law, a knowledge of these three is all that life will generally allow. And the beauty of it is that, of these three, one, at all events, History and Biography, can become a mere subject of general reading, to be gradually and pleasantly pursued as the days go by, and to be kept up-to-date without effort as new composers appear and articles and books upon them and their works come into one's ken.

The writer will gladly reply to questions from readers on this series of articles on "Listening To Music."

What's On The Worker's Mind?

(Continued from Page 14)

No one seemed to have a kind word for the jobless man. Everybody was a prophet of trouble. Even one day of hunting made me feel like jumping into the river.

"Perhaps these days were more painful to me because they were my first experience. But my observation of and conversation with the other men convinced me that they felt no happier than I did. I say without hesitation that to my mind the finding of a job is the cruz of the industrial problem. The worst indictment of our present civilisation that I have ever heard came not from Socialists or Communists but from men who were temporarily out of a job. Imagine how you would feel if you had to line up at the gate with seventy-five or a hundred other men knowing that were only two or three jobs inside. Imagine that you are a strong, husky fellow, that you want no more than what every other worker gets, that you are ready to give your brawn and brain, and the policeman at the gate informing you that there's 'nothing doing today.' And then imagine yourself seeing the other fellows, the fellows on the inside who have the jobs, no stronger than you, no better, no more willing, coming out of the gate swinging their dinner pails. And such memories hang over and stay by the worker even in the days when jobs are plentiful, as now, and perhaps make him change oftener while the unusual and abnormal condition lasts.

"I maintain that it is here at the gate while looking for a job that the worker gets his first and most lasting impression of the industrial system. It is quite natural too. The man out of a job is in a nervous condition. He is emotionally keyed up and more impressionable than at other times. He is particularly sensitive to anything which may seem an infringement of his dignity and self-respect. The man out of a job usually feels humiliated by his condition, and this sense of humiliation is one of the most hopeful things in the world. It shows that 'fundamentally every man wants more than anything else a proper place in productive life, an opportunity to make himself useful. But the stronger this feeling is the more painful it is to be out of a job and the keener one feels any treatment which 'rubs it in.'

"Suppose you are looking for a job. You come up to the gate. There is the policeman or watchman. You ask whether there is anything today. The man shakes his head, horizontically or vertically. What is the worker's first reaction? 'Hell, can't he say yes or no? Won't he talk to a man?' When the 'man at the gate' is unceremonious or gruff, the result is, of course, worse. The workers goes away in a sore state of mind. A few such experiences during a day or week and he grows sore. When he finally gets a job he brings to it the accumulated emotions of the days or weeks during which he looked for the job. It matters not that the new employer is not personally responsible for the treatment of the workers in other plants. The workers usually generalise their individual experiences. They regard every policeman at the gate, every foreman in the shop, every paymaster at the cash window as representatives of the employers as a group.

"Again, consider the worker's attitude toward the question of production. Every one talks more production and the worker hears this all the time. But here he is out of a job and ready to work, and no one to hire him. What is his inevitable conclusion? 'Talk about production is bunk. Where do you get that stuff? If they want more production, why don't they take me on right here and now?' When the worker has found his job he does not feel if incumbent upon him to work too hard. He knows that ordinarily there are many fellows like him still waiting at the gates and he is not eager to rejoin them. Thus the manufacturer who finally hires the worker pays for all the misunderstandings and hard feelings aroused in the worker by those who did not hire him and did not handle him well at the gate.

"I am deeply convinced that we must, first of all, try to solve this problem of the job if we are to eliminate or abate industrial unrest. I do not deny that much has been done by individual plants and that many employment managers have shown a remarkably sympathetic understanding of the problem. But I believe that the problem is so serious that we must adopt more radical measures. We must organise the labor market in a thorough and efficient manner."

I asked Mr. Williams whether he did not find that the workers who belonged to trade unions received considerable assistance and encouragement from their organisations when out of a job.

"That is true," said Mr. Williams, "but the unorganised workers are in the majority, especially in the unskilled occupations. My experience has been with these unskilled workers, who are largely foreign. It is among them that the seeds of better feelings must be sown. I believe that this can be done by organising the labor market. The finding of a job should be the function of government. Just as we consider it a public matter to provide pure water, so we should regard the placing of a man in a proper job. The brawn market should be removed from the profiteering of the private employment offices and should be organised as part of our Federal machinery in a way to get the co-operation of both employers and employes. That will remove the bitterness and humiliation which are born of hunting for a job."

"I put my emphasis on joblessness," continued Mr. Williams, "but I am aware of the other conditions upon which industrial unrest feeds. Next in importance to unemployment, I believe, is the relation of tiredness and temper in the worker's life. In living about the boarding houses and cheap hotels, I found that the workers are very sensitive to living conditions. Bad smells, lack of air, sleeping in rooms through which one must pass to the bathroom, crowding of families in one or two rooms, these and similar conditions have a very bad effect upon the worker's mind. It tells directly on their work and on their temper. A tired body naturally makes a tired mind, and the fatigued worker is the one who is most often in the mood of 'O, what the hell'——. Chronic fatigue results not only from bad living conditions but also from overlong hours and improper work. Whatever its cause, it makes for unrest and discontent.

"A third factor in the present industrial situation is the total ignorance of the unskilled worker of his employer's purposes, plans and character. The skilled worker usually knows a good deal about his job and about the concern he is working for. He gets his information from contracts within the plant, also from his newspapers and trade organisation. But the unskilled worker usually cannot read English, and he feels his job is such an insignificant incident in the organisation of the plant that there is no opportunity for him to learn. He sees a little detail here and there and he catches but an occasional glimpse of those who manage and direct the forces of industry. The laborer cannot have an intelligent interest in his work under such conditions, and still less can he form a human relationship to the industrial unit of which he is a part.

"Of course there are many more things that are on the mind of the worker today—as on the minds of all of us. The cost of living is worrying him, he is aroused over what seems to him profiteering; he is restless because conditions in the countries of Europe in which he feels a strong interest are disturbed. But the fundamental things seem to be those that I have mentioned: unemployment, fatigue and ignorance of industrial purposes. The other matters are less urgent. Take wages, for instance. Up to a certain point, naturally wages are the most important consideration. But when a minimum standard of living has been assured, wages become less important and the questions of the job and fatigue become paramount.

"Before I went into this thing I had an entirely different idea as to what the workers want. You know, I was Executive Secretary of the Cleveland Welfare Federation, and as a college graduate and social worker I advocated shower baths in the shop, clean wash rooms, restaurants at cost and similar things. I still think that these things are desirable, but I now realise that they will disappoint unless they come in addition to a steady job, right hours, good foremen, &c. What we must do is to organise industrial relations at the strategic points—that means on the job.

"I cannot go into a consideration of specific remedies. But it is quite clear to me that we must give the workers a larger satisfaction in the job. There must be a larger opportunity for those who are young and a larger measure of security for those who have grown older. This requires a regulation of industry which calls for co-operation throughout industry between producers, workers and consumers. I feel confident that we can work out his problem to the satisfaction of the entire people."

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, MAY 9, 1920

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada	E. of Russia	..	₤8.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U. S. A., and Europe	E. of Russia	₤8.00	..	..	..	..	..
France, etc.	†A. Behic						
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	E. of Russia	..	..	7.00	..	..	..
Chefoo	Hsinming	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
H'kong, Straits, India & Europe via Suez	A. Behic	₤8.30	..	..	..	..	..
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	do	..	₤8.30	..	..	..	..
Amoy and Hongkong	Kungping	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
TOMORROW							
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train		..	17.00	..	17.00	
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
U.S.A. & Europe via Vancouver	M. S. Dollar	17.00	..	..	..	..	
Vladivostok & Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..				17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
San Francisco	*Elkhorn	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Chefoo	Shansi	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Australia & New Zealand via Hongkong	Shantung	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe via Suez	Dunera	..	16.00	..	..	..	15.30
H'kong, Straits, India & Europe via Suez	do	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Chefoo	Yushun	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Chefoo	Shansi	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Wenchow	Hsean	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Tuesday, May 11							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Fengtien	14.00	..	..	..	..	14.00
W'wei, C'foo and T'tsin	do	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Sinabirsk	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	do	..	14.00	..	..	..	13.30
W'wei, C'foo, and T'tsin	Kingsing	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	do	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Vladivostok & Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada	Omi M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Java Ports	do	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Wednesday, May 12.							
Amoy and Hongkong	Sunning	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	do	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Thursday, May 13.							
Japan Ports	Yamashiro M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	..

*Parcels only.

† Ordinary mails will close at the French Post Office at 9 a.m., registered articles at 8.30 a. m.

B Letters and boxes with declared value at 7:30 p.m. Parcels at 4 p.m. and money orders at 3 p.m. E Registered articles at 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train

b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 1 hour 35 minutes later than those closed for the previous night train.

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JEWISH AUTHORS WRITE OF ZIONISM

Devotion To That And The War Made 1919 A Lean Year For Literature

GROWTH OF YIDDISH BOOK

Histories Of Lost Tribes Of Israel Draw Students To Library's Jewish Division

New York, March 24.—Of particular interest to nearly 1,500,000 Jews in this city is that part of the annual report of the director of the New York Public Library which refers to the Jewish division of the library. The year 1910 is characterised by Director E. H. Anderson as "another lean year" for Jewish literature.

"Groups of Jewish authors of ability," he says, 'have for some time been enlisted in the service of the Zionist cause, and are writing about the Jewish nationalist movement."

The library has acquired a number of works on Palestine and Zionism, also many books recently published in Palestine. The acquisitions include the works of Sokolow, Wilkansky and Ruppin, which treat respectively of the past, present and future of the Zionist movement. Nahum Sokolow, "the greatest of Hebrew journalists," is the author of a history of the Zionist movement from 1600-1918, to which the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour wrote the introduction.

Issac Wilansky, in "Ba-Derek," Jaffa, 1918, covers present conditions, economical and agricultural, of Jewish colonies in Palestine, and analyses and discusses the method pursued in colonisation. This book is considered an authoritative exposition of present-day conditions, several charters having been published in English, in "Palestine, the Organ of the British Palestine Committee." Various translations of the entire book are under way and it is expected to appear soon in different languages.

Dr. Arthur Ruppin, Palestinian economic export, in an elaborate work published in Berlin, 1919, in German, gives a summary of Jewish life and work in Palestine, followed by a carefully elaborated plan for the reclamation of the land, its settlement by Jews and their gradual assumption of control "when they have become the majority and have been trained in the art of self-government."

Attention is called to the constantly increasing number of publications in Yiddish in this country, both original and translated.

"Since the war and Russia's dismemberment," according to the report, "New York has become the center of activities of Yiddish men of letters, similar to Warsaw during the quarter of a century preceding the war. In general, it may be observed that during the last few decades the Yiddish-reading public has been growing constantly and rapidly. At the time the Jewish division was established, about twenty-three years ago, there was hardly any serious thought given to Yiddish literature. Few then foresaw the importance it would soon assume in Jewish life. Many even predicted its speedy decay and disappearance from the number of living languages, some giving it at the utmost twenty-five years of life in the United States. Meanwhile, Yiddish was continually forging ahead, as a result of the rise of democracy and the awakening of the laboring classes of Eastern Europe.

"In Hebrew literature," continues the report. "mention should be made of the ambitious new literary monthly 'Miklat.' This occupies a position similar to that formerly held by 'Ha-Shiloah,' published in Odessa, which, to a certain extent, meant to Hebrew letters what The Atlantic Monthly is to American letters. The new magazine owes its existence to the generosity of a Russian merchant devoted to the revival of the Hebrew language and to the development of its literature. In the pursuit of his aim, this Maecenas founded a publishing house in this city, with a branch in Warsaw; in the latter a number of Hebrew translations of the literary classics of the world are being issued."

Of late the library has noted a new development in connection with the use of its Yiddish books. Instruction is being given in both the Yiddish language and its literature to children and adults in a number of schools "maintained by the labor element of the more recent immigrants."

Mentioned as of special interest to Jewish readers in the report is the "American Jewish Year Book, 1919," in which the story of the Jews in the World War is told by means of special articles on the participation in the struggle of the American, British and French Jews, and on the "Jewish battalions and the Palestine campaign."

The part of the report devoted to the Jewish Division closes with the following reference to the theory that the Anglo-Saxons are the descendants of the Lost Tribes of Israel:

"Mention may be made of a number of books, including 'The Northern British-Israel Review.' Glasgow, 1910-1916, that have been added to the curious collection of Anglo-Israelite books, now numbering more than a hundred volumes. According to their theory the glorious future promised to Israel by the Hebrew prophets was not meant for the modern Jews, the descendants of Judah, but for the Anglo-Saxons, who are thought to be the descendants of the Lost Tribes of Israel.

"In these prophecies, the United States is seen in the guise of the tribe of Manasseh and a reference is found even to the American eagle in Ezekiel xvii., 3. Like other theorists in the various domains of thought who are now busily engaged in adjusting their ante-bellum doctrines to the events and results of the European war, some stray Anglo-Israelites will now and then visit the library to grapple with the task of re-interpreting the Biblical prophecies so as to fit Great Britain's recent vicissitudes.

"This theory, flattering to race pride and appealing to simple, pious minds, naturally has found more followers and produced more expositors than the kindred theory of the identity of the North American Indians with the Ten Tribes. Started by the eccentric Richards Brothers early in the last century, it is said to have now 2,000,000 adherents in Britain and the United States.

"There is but one step," concludes the director, "from Anglo-Israelism to another peculiar class of literature which may be mentioned here. In numerous publications there are attempts to show that the Hebrew prophets predicted the World War, as well as its minutest operations and its final outcome. They lay under contribution Ezekiel's descriptions of the wars of Gog and Magog; Daniel's allegorical four beasts, his seventy weeks and other oracular time divisions; the well-advertised four horsemen of the Apocalypse and its battle of Armageddon, and many other similar passages of the sacred writings.

"Eighty-two titles of such books and articles are listed in the public catalogue. As a Judeo-Aramaic saying has it: 'There is nothing to which Scripture does not allude.'"

Not Militarism But Safety Is The French Answer To Wilson

(Continued from Page 14)

nations should have the right to interfere in American affairs on behalf of the negro? No; here again we insisted upon our won immunity to the principles we championed and imposed on other nations. We were tremendously solicitous of the rights of the Jews in Poland, but we met the Japanese demand for the abolition of color distinctions, which struck the Japanese with enduring humiliation, with an immediate and emphatic rebuff. And the Europeans, the French, for example, who have no color prejudice and no anti-Japanese sentiment, looked on in synical amazement at this new Anglo-Saxon revelation, this ultimate demonstration of the meaning of the "American crusade."

The simple truth is that militarism in France, navalism in Britain, Monroeism in the United States, all represent the same underlying seeking after security, the desire to erect barriers along the known pathway of danger, which for the French is the Rhine, for the British the sea, for America Europe and Asia. No idealism, however genuine, will lead any nation to open its frontiers to invasion or to miss the chance to fortify itself against further invasion when the enemy has already come and been beaten.

WILSON'S BARGAINS

In Paris we demanded in advance that the world should accept our Monroeism, then we agreed with the British to exclude from question their navalism and finally we demanded and obtained from the British invaluable assistance in an assault upon the militarism on the Continent of France, Italy, Rumania, Poland, etc. But because their militarism represented a national instinct, every bit as deeply rooted as our respective national policies, the French, Italian, Polish and Rumanian peoples rallied to their governments or to the policies of their governments. As a result Mr. Wilson had to buy French resignation of the Rhine by the promise of an Anglo-American military guaranty; he failed to win Italian resignation, and outside of Europe he had to yield to the Japanese on the matter of Shantung.

If we are to engage in European affairs we shall have first of all to recognise certain facts, to accept them; not to attempt to obliterate them by the sheer force of our so-called idealistic conceptions. We shall have to perceive the similiarity between the three dominant conceptions of militarism, navalism and Monroeism. We shall either have to discard our instinct, invite the British to set aside theirs and then appeal to the Continent to lay down its, or we shall have to recognise all three as permanent and always to be reckoned with.

And one last word: We shall have to avoid giving inevitable offense by the assumption that while our own policy of national interest is holy, that of others is shot through with original sin. Just now our reputation for hypocrisy in Europe is Alpine in its proportions.

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POLISH AMBITION THREAT TO PEACE

Allies Moved To Issue A Stern Warning Against Imperialistic Aggression

WASHINGTON IN LIKE MOOD

Neither By Arms Nor By Treaty May New Republic Violate Ethnographic Principle

Washington, March 6.—Poland's ambition to obtain control over territories west of her old frontier, as it existed prior to the first Polish partition in 1772, and contrary to the ethnographic principle on which the allied powers at Paris based their settlement of the Polish question, has reached a point, it is learned here, where it may threaten the future peace and stability of that part of Europe unless the program of the Polish imperialists is abandoned.

The eastern boundaries of Poland laid down by the Peace Conference were fixed so as to set up the new Poland, as an independent nation, within frontiers which would be wholly Polish ethnographically. Poland's troops, however, have advanced into Russia far beyond the eastern boundaries fixed at Paris and are now nearly on the line of the Polish frontier of 1772. The Allied Committee of Ambassadors last week warned Poland against holding this enormous slice of Russian territory. This warning was communicated to the Warsaw Government almost immediately after it had been indicated that one of the principal planks of the platform on which the Poles would undertake peace negotiations with the Bolsheviki at Moscow would be a demand by Poland that Russia give up territories west of the frontier of 1772.

The exchange of notes between President Wilson and the British and French Governments on the Adriatic question afforded the United States Government an opportunity again to state its position as to what its President considered the foundations for a durable peace settlement. The President in these notes again advanced the idea that the principle of settling down within ethnographic borders was essential to that durable peace which he does not consider possible of achievement unless the "just and righteous" interests of people are properly satisfied and no wounds are inflicted on nationalities such as would lead to dissatisfaction and irredentism.

ETHNOGRAPHIC PRINCIPLE

The establishment by the allied powers at Paris of the borders of the new Poland was a striking instance of the application of this ethnographic principle. The Treaty of Versailles fixed the western boundaries of Poland. The eastern boundaries were fixed by the Allied Supreme Council in a special decision at Paris last November. The United States Government, however, was a party to that decision, and President Wilson, it can be asserted, is firm in his determination that this eastern border, thus fixed on ethnographic conditions, should be lived up to.

If this is to be the case, the Warsaw Government must, at the proper time, withdraw its forces from the territory into which they have advanced toward the Dnieper and Dwina, and abandon the idea of adding to ethnographic Poland a considerable stretch of Russian territory as far as the old Polish line of 1772. The United States Government is firm that this shall be done and its attitude is highly gratifying in quarters where surprise and concern were occasioned by the conditions which Poland is understood to have extended recently to Soviet Russia as a basis for the negotiation of peace.

Considerable attention has been aroused by the fact that there has been an apparent change in the tactics of the Poles and in their present attitude toward the situation. Last December, when there was much talk about a prospective Bolshevist advance toward Western Europe, the Polish leaders were emphatic in picturing the danger of Bolshevist invasion and represented themselves as willing to assume the role of defender of Europe against the Red hordes, with a tacit understanding that they would be compensated for this service to civilisation by territories to the east of the ethnographic frontier fixed by the Supreme Council at Paris. Polish expectations failed because of the announcement of the British Premier that England would not assist Poland in making war on the Bolsheviki for imperialistic purposes and also because of the attitude of the American Government. The United States made it clear that it would entertain no objection to American participation in aid to Poland as long as Poland continued to preserve the frontiers and the obligations created in its creation as a new republic.

THE TACTICS OF PEACE

Contrary to the idea of last December that Poland must prepare to meet a big Red drive this Spring, certain Polish statesmen now belittle the Bolshevist danger and assert that on account of difficulties of transportation and supply the Reds are unable successfully to invade Poland this year. Yet there seems to remain the evidence of a desire of Polish imperialists, in one way or the other, to annex territory toward the East which is not ethnographically Polish. This idea in fact, seems to be a leading feature of Polish national policy. Corroboration of this is found in the refusal of the Polish representative in Paris to transmit to Poland the demand of the Allies for withdrawal of Polish troops to the ethnographic frontier fixed by the allied Supreme Council.

There is further corroboration in the resolution of a conference held in Warsaw several weeks ago, and attended by several thousand delegates, which was heralded as voicing the opinion of Polish democracy. This conference declared that the basis of peace between Poland and Soviet Russia should have as its most important condition the establishment of the Russo-Polish frontier on the 1772 line—the line that is, which was antecedent to the first partition of Poland by Prussia, Russia and Austria in 1772.

Establishment of the 1772 line would mean the detachment from Russia of between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 population which is not more than 8 to 10 percent Polish, and most of which, with the exception of one or two million Lithuanians, is Russian, belonging to the Little and White Russian groups.

Explanations furnished with the announcement of the Polish plan indicated that Poland would be willing to accept different eventualities regarding the future status of the regions involved, but all of them began with annexation to Poland and ended with independence or autonomy under Polish guidance. One—and probably the most natural—feature for the regions involved, was omitted, that of the lands remaining with Russia.

BREST-LITOVSK PARALLELED

Those who have attentively studied diplomatic documents in the last two years observe a singular parallel and similarity between the disposition set forth in the Polish basis for peace with Soviet Russia and that enforced by the Germans on Soviet Russia in the famous treaties of Brest-Litovsk. Both plans provide for independence of the Baltic provinces, the separation of the Ukraine from Russia, and special arrangements between Poland and the Ukraine. Both plans contemplate the dismemberment and weakening of Russia, and the formation of small autonomous border States where, in the former instance, German, and, in this case, Polish, influence would prevail.

The Polish theory of the extension of the eastern borders of Poland to the line of 1772 is understood to be based on two main considerations, one historical, the other cultural. The historical motive recalls the successive partitions of Poland and the forcible separation from her of her lands. But some of these lands for centuries were Russian before they became Polish territory.

It is quite time that there is in history scarcely any other instance where the absolute and self-dependent decisions of autocracy revealed themselves in more undisguised and unscrupulous form than in the partition of Poland by Russia, Prussia and Austria in 1772, 1793 and 1795. These partitions were made by the powers named without consideration of justice for the Poles. But, while in these partitions Austria, and especially Prussia, took lands actually and ethnographically Polish, Russia, in all three partitions mainly recovered what had been in the earlier centuries Russian territory in which the Polish population consitituted an insignificant minority.

RUSSIA'S CLAIM

The territories between the line of 1772 and what is called at present ethnographic Poland were purely Russan lands until the thirteenth century. The old Kingdom of Russia extended as far as the Carpathians and included what is now called Eastern Galicia. The invasion of Ghengis Khan and the subsequent Kongol and Tatar movements which threatened Russia from the east, beginnning with the thirteenth century, demanded the full energy of Russia for the defense of its religion and nationality. Advantage was taken of that situation by Russia's western neighbors, the Lithuanians and Poles. These people, united since the fourteenth century, seeing that Russian efforts were concentrated against the yellow peril, invaded and conquered Russian territories, not only those lying west of the Dneiper and Dwina (which is practically the line of 1772), but even lands lying to the east of those rivers. As a matter of fact, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, at the zenith of Polish-Lithuanian expansion, the position of Russia became so difficult and destitute that Polish troops were in Moscow for some time and a Polish descendant was placed on the throne there.

A national movement, to which all Russia rose in order to free itself of foreign domination and save its religion and nationality, drove the Poles out of Moscow, established, through an elective assembly, the dynasty of the Romanoffs, and initiated in 1613 the new era of Russian history, which by the end of the eighteenth century brought the Empress Catherine II. forward, with her aims of consecutively liberating Russian territories from foreign control, regaining lands ethnographically Russian, and ultimately obtaining for the newly formed Russian State its natural outlets to the Black and Baltic Seas.

This Russian movement, carried through two centuries, not only aimed at liberating Russian territories, but to a great extent, especially in the west, sought to combat results in church and culture imposed by Poland in an effort to force orthodox Russia under the Polish Church through a program of Polonisation. The recovery especially of Russian territories that Poland had conquered several centuries before was obtained by the partitions, and however objectionable and disreputable from the modern point of view may have been the form of procedure applied in 1772, 1793 and 1795, the essence of the historical acts, as affecting Russia, complied with the principle of what was asserted as the democratic slogan at Paris in 1919—that of reuniting nationalities.

In so far as Germany and Austria were involved in the Polish partitioning they took possession of purely Polish territory, and it was only the recent war and the Treaty of Versailles that returned to Poland the last remnants of Polish lands which had been annexed to the Central Powers. But the historical grounds on which Poland could claim territory up to the line of 1772 in the east were regarded by the Allies at Paris as based on the principle of forcible annexation without ethnographic justification.

THE LANDHOLDER'S HAND

Advocates of Polish expansion toward the east now emphasise the prevalent Polish culture in the regions of the former Russian Empire west of the Dnieper-Dwina

(Continued on Page 18)

A Life of Agony

Backache Positively Cured After 10 Years.

Rheumatism and backache are two of the most common and troublesome complaints in this country to-day. Thousands of people find work a torture, action of any kind a weariness, and bad weather a continuous dread, because of the rheumatic pains they are subject to, or the tiring backache pains they are never wholly free from.

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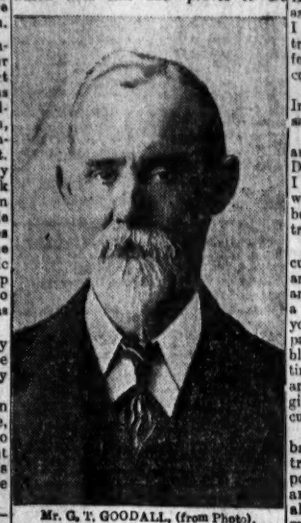

Mr. G. T. GOODALL, (from Photo).

Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Read what others say about them. Mr. G. T. Goodall, of Hampton Lane, Herne Bay, says:—

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This statement was made in 1914. In 1919, five years later, Mr. Goodall says:—

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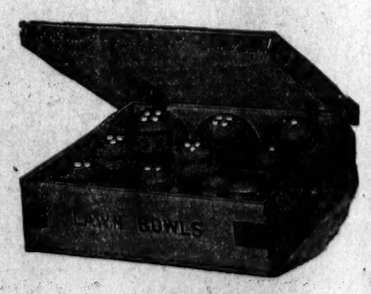

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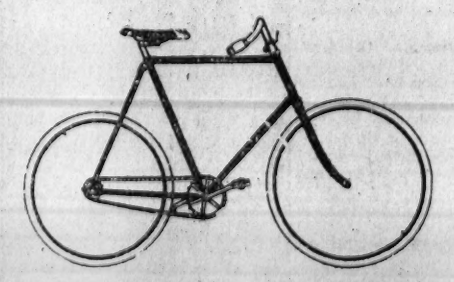

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SIMS SAYS BENSON WARNEDOFBRITISH

Names Former Chief Of Operations When Pressed To Tell Who Cautioned Him

ASSERTS IT WAS REPEATED

Attributes It To Prejudice, But Says Benson Is Fair, Square And Conscientious

Washington, March 22.—Rear Admiral Sims told the Senate Investigating Committee today that Rear Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations during the war and now Chairman of the Shipping Board, was the officer who told him "not to let the British pull the wool over your eyes, we would as soon fight them as the Germans."

This was not a formal instruction, the Admiral said, but was told to him in the presence of other naval officers after Secretary Daniels had given him final instructions just before his departure overseas, where he later became Commander of American naval forces. It was repeated the following day, he declared, and again six months later when Admiral Benson visited Paris.

Admiral Sims was reluctant to reveal the name of the officer making the statement, explaining that he had kept his presentation of the case clear of personalities and that he wished to continue to do so. Chairman Hale insisted, however.

Cross-examination by Senator Pittman, Democrat, Nevada, developed that Admiral Sims had shown his letter criticising the Navy Department's conduct of the war to Henry P. Davison of New York about the middle of January, while he was a guest at Mr. Davison's home. Admiral Sims conceded that this was "an indiscretion."

Explaining his interpretation of what Admiral Benson said to him, Admiral Sims said he had not given the statement serious consideration at the time because he had assumed that it resulted from what he described as an intensely anti-British feeling entertained by Admiral Benson. He added that Admiral Benson was an "upstanding and honest man," exceedingly strong in his adherence to his convictions. It was due to Benson's personal confidence in him, he said, that he was sent abroad and later reached the highest naval post overseas.

In reply to questions by Senator Pittman calculated to bring out that he made public his letter regarding naval decorations before Secretary Daniels received it, Admiral Sims declared that neither he nor any member of his staff gave the matter any publicity.

"I am no 'Spring chicken,'" said the officer. "and am not putting my head into a noose unnecessarily. I even carried the only copy of the letter around in my pocket so I would know it did not get out prematurely."

Admiral Sims, when pressed by Chairman Hale to name the person who warned him, said:

"Then I will tell you the whole story. Early in April, 1917, I was ordered from my post at Newport to Washington. When I arrived I reported to the Navy Department by telephone and was told not to come to the department, but to get in touch with the chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Rear Admiral Leigh C. Palmer. Everything was very secret, the way they liked it. I could not get in touch with the chief of navigation then, and so I reported to him later at the department and then I had an interview with the Secretary of the Navy in his office. No one else was present, as I remember it. The interview was very brief. I was told that I was going abroad to confer with the Allied admiralties and that Ambassador Page had requested that an officer of high rank be sent there for that purpose. After leaving Secretary Daniels's office, or just before going there, I don't remember which, I went to the Bureau of Navigation. The Admiral was there and it was at that time that the remark the Chairman has asked me about was made."

"Whom do you refer to as 'the Admiral'?" asked Chairman Hale.

Admiral Sims said he referred to Admiral Benson.

Senator Pittman, Democrat, Nevada, asked if, in view of the anti-British sentiments of Admiral Benson, that officer had not acted in a broad-minded way in sending Admiral Sims to London.

The witness replied that Admiral Benson had always been "fair and square."

Senator Pittman and Chairman Hale clashed sharply over the form in which the Nevada Senator put some of his questions, the Chairman insisting that Senator Pittman confine his questions to the text of Admiral Sims's direct testimony.

Admiral Sims interrupted to say that he welcomed the cross-examination; that his one desire was to bring out all the facts.

"Admiral Benson's statement should never have been made public," said Senator Pittman, resuming the cross-examination.

"Do you mean by me?" asked Admiral Sims.

"By you or any one else," replied the Senator. "It referred to a great power with which we were on friendly terms and if was given to you in strict confidence, so secretly that it could not even be put in writing."

"It was not given to me in confidence," said the Admiral. "It was told to me in a room before other naval officers."

"Yes, it was confided to you before other naval officers, who like yourself are supposed to know what to talk about and what not to talk about," replied Senator Pittman.

"We naval officers made up our minds to one thing," said Admiral Sims, "and that was that we will never go into another war in the condition in which we went into this one."

Senator Pittman diverted the course of his inquiry to communications, copies of which are contained in the files of Admiral Sim's office in London. He referred to a letter from Admiral Sims to Admiral Bayly of the British Navy, commanding at Queenstown, in which he said it had been suggested that a portion of the National Army could be better equipped "as labor in American shipyards," because of the serious tonnage situation.

"That is a dandy letter," Admiral Sims said. "I am proud of it."

Senator Pittman then read from an unsigned document taken from Admiral Sim's files, urging that American troops passing through Great Britain be brigaded with the British forces. The Senator said this was British propaganda "to be used against Pershing's effort to establish a separate American army."

"It wasn't written by me," said Admiral Sims, "and I object to your calling it propaganda. It is pretty good military reasoning and what Bliss recommended."

After conference with his aids, Admiral Sims said the document might have been referred to him for comment by Ambassador Page at London, but that he had no knowledge as to where it came from or who wrote it.

Duchess Made Plea For Reconciliation

Asked Marlborough To Return After He Had Left The Second Time

London, March 23.—In outlining the case of the Duchess of Marlborough against her husband the Duke, for restitution of conjugal rights in the Divorce Court yesterday, Sir Edward Carson, her counsel, said that in 1907 an unfortunate difference arose between the Duke and Duchess, but no proceedings were then taken. A deed of separation was, however, prepared outside of court, which made provision for the bringing up of their children.

When the younger son, Lord Ivor Churchill, came of age last year, the Duke suggested that he and the Duchess should try once more to live together. She was willing to make the experiment and for two or three weeks they were together at the Duchess's house at Crowborough. The reconciliation did not last, and on December 15 the Duke went off leaving behind this letter:

"We have tried our best to mend the past and start afresh but I fear that after the long period of our separation we have grown too far apart to live happily together again. I appreciate all you have tried to do for our union, but I am now convinced that it is impossible for us to live together any longer."

To this the Duchess replied: "I have received your letter. I wish you had spoken to me instead of writing. It seems a pity now that we came together only for everything to end like this. It is useless to say more. I must go away and rest for a while."

The Duchess then went to the Continent to rest and on her return wrote to the Duke on January 21: "While I have been away I have thought over everything, and you too have had time to reflect and so I am asking you to reconsider your decision not to return to me. If you will do so I can assure you nothing on my part will be wanting to try and make you happy."

To this the Duke replied on February 1, saying: "I have received your letter, written as you return from the Continent. As I wrote you when we parted, I am convinced that it is impossible for us to live happily together."

On receipt of this letter the Duchess instructed her solicitors to bring suit for restitution.

Sir Edward then asked permission of the court to examine the Duchess standing in the well of the court instead of in the witness box, as was partly deaf. He took her briefly through the facts he had narrated and she answered his questions in a clear low voice. Only as she described receiving the letter telling her that her husband had left her for the second time did her dull, lifeless tones betray emotion.

As Sir Edward Carson explained that he understood the Duke was now in France, the court, in granting the order asked by the Duchess, made it effective fourteen days after service.

POLISH AMBITION THREAT TO PEACE

(Continued from Page 17)

line of 1772. Polish influence there has been strong, but mainly due to the prevalent great Polish land holding. The Poles in this region represent not more than 10 percent of the population, but more than 50 percent of the big estates belong to Poles, who are mostly descendants of the former landed aristocracy. Some of these Polish landlord tracts in what was, until the World War, Russian territory, contain as much as 100,000 acres. They represent historical inheritances, dating from the Polish conquest, in which Polish leaders and knights were recompensed by the Polish Crown with land booty taken from Russia. The peasants were subjected to conquest and many of them made serfs to the new lords.

Individual serfdom of peasants was abolished by Russia in 1861, but the major part of the land in Russia west of the 1772 line remained with the great landlords. There was no other part of Russia where the landlord saved more of his old power, or where the peasant was more dependent on the good will of his previous master. The Polish land magnates, with their immeasurable wealth and active power and influence, became, therefore, the central figures in the Polonisation movement and the bulwark for conserving Polish influence in that part of Russia, holding down the former serf and his present descendants.

The fact of cultural predominance in this region of Polish-Russian lands conflicts now with the idea of the division of land which has been advanced as the basic program of the Polish peasantry. The moment the land is divided the influence of the landlords would be shattered. Agrarian reform, urged as the bond for Polish democracy, contemplates a division of the landed estates. Such a democratisation of land tenants and agrarian reform would deal a severe blow to Polish cultural predominance in the regions involved and now based on the prevalent influence of the Polish landlords. While democratic Poland is asserting itself strongly, Poland is being led toward difficult international situations by the landlord class demanding imperialistic annexation contrary to the interests of the Polish people as a whole.

FUTURE PEACE INVOLVED

A just settlement of the Polish question is considered here to be an essential element of peace and stability in Eastern Europe. It is considered more than probable that the Versailles treaty will call for very bitter reaction on Germany's part. The Germans are expected to utilise every opportunity to try to recover the lands in West Prussia now turned over to Poland. Ethnographically, Poland has come into her own in these West Prussian lands, but they contain coal which Germany wants. Allied leaders have, therefore, considered it most important that Polish-Russian relations be established on a firm basis of mutual friendship and solidarity, because if the Polish settlement inflicts wounds on Russia there is little doubt that Germany would make use of the resulting enmity and would join the Russia of the future in action against Poland.

It has been the desire of the Allies to find a Polish solution that would avert such a feud between Russia and Poland. President Wilson and those who shared his view at Paris believed they had found a just solution when they arranged new Poland's borders on the ethnographic principle. It was also gratifying to allied farmers of foreign policy that, after the Russian revolution, the constructive elements of Russian liberalism hailed the resurrection of ethnographic Poland as the righting of the historic wrong that Poland had sustained in the three partitions by setting Poland free again. This was interpreted by the Allies as meaning that the independence of Poland, within ethnographic lines, when favored by Russian constructive opinion, meant future solidarity between Russia and Poland and that they would be able jointly to oppose any revival of German imperialism against Poland. It is with considerable apprehension, therefore, that here, as in London, there has been observed the efforts of a certain type of Polish imperialism to apply the very principle of Polish rule over non-Polish populations which constituted the essential wrong from which Poland has suffered in the past.

Allied leaders have taken the position that the true interests of Poland will be found in the formation of a strong, united, ethnographic Polish State, and it is with keen disapproval that they see that Polish politicians, for various motives, are endeavoring to lead the Polish people as a whole into imperialistic aggrandisement, are embarking, that is, on the dangerous and treacherous path which in the past, led Poland to partition and destruction, and which will lead, instead of to a happy future, to a revival of imperialistic forces in Eastern Europe against the real interests of the peoples involved.

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SEES GERMAN RED PERIL GREATER THAN THE SLAV

Washington Thinks The Critical Time In Russia Past The Extreme Stage

EYES ON TEUTON MENACE

Napoleonic Outcome Of Russia's Red Adventure Not Beyond Possibilities

Washington, March 27.—official and diplomatic attention during the past week has been concentrated on the struggle developing in Germany between forces of the Ebert Government and the Spartacides. The Kappist coup d'etat, as generally expected here and predicted in Washington despatches to The Times, has really brought forward the question of a contest for control of Germany between the elements of law and order and those radical socialists advancing the Soviet idea. So far, opinion is much concerned over the extent of the successes of the German Reds. The Red menace has been again brought prominently into the foreground of the general international situation and is more than ever focusing the interest of statesmen and officials.

The best opinion in Washington is that the Spartacides will not be able to obtain complete mastery of Germany at this time. The Ebert Government is expected to stem the tide for the present, after a severe struggle. But even should the Ebert troops now prove victorious over the elements of extreme radical unrest, the proportions that the Red revolt has achieved in Germany, and the bloody character of the struggle in the Ruhr and other regions all combine to serve the severest sort of warning that ultimate victory by the German Government forces will not necessarily eliminate the danger. The Reds can be fully depended upon to make other attempts.

It is now fully realised that the success of the "reds" in Germany would practically mark the institution of an era in Europe in which the continent would be "red" everywhere east of the Rhine, and that between a "red" Russia and a "red" Germany the new and unstable elements of state in Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary and other new political subdivisions in Central Europe would not be able to hold out any length of time. The triumph of a proletarian Germany, moreover, would confront the world with a sea of anarchy between the Rhine and the Pacific, the Mediterranean and the Baltic.

TEUTON AND SLAV ANARCHY

Considerable study is being given here to comparisons between the results of Soviet rule in Russia, and what would probably be the character and effect of proletarian rule if it should be instituted in Germany, taking into view such questions as experience in government, the characters of the Russian and German peoples and their social political and industrial elements. The first disposition is to believe that if Germany should become "red," considering the positive and businesslike character of its population, the German people would scarcely sanction those forms of wild anarchy that have been characteristic of Bolshevist rule in Russia. While there are some who doubt that there would be as much deliberate cruelty and organised murder in a Spartacide Germany as has characterised the Soviet agencies fighting Russian counter-revolution, those who have studied the psychology of nations will hardly find a similarity between traits of Teuton brutality and cruelty exhibited during the World War and the milder traits of the Slav. Attention is already being called to the large number of victims that ten days of revolution have claimed in Germany, probably larger already than the killed in as many months of similar stages of the Russian revolution.

Those who have been seeking to analyse the situation, not so much from the standpoint of emotional comparison of the horrors of Russian and German red terror, as with the idea of delving under the surface for the more enduring consequences of current developments east of the Rhine, detect considerable similarity between the situation in Germany, Central Europe and Soviet Russia in one respect. The economic results of the Spartacide triumph in Germany, and its effects on the mainsprings of European life, production and transportation would be as bad in Germany as in Russia, and ever more disastrous on the whole European economic and political structure.

Close students of the world situation emphasise the point that the main question involved in the whole Bolshevist problem is not so much the terror and cruelty that have marked the movement. It is rather that the greatest harm which Bolshevism has done to civilisation lies in the fact that the communistic experiment of the Russian Reds has killed economic activity in a land of vast natural resources and great man power and deprived the people, not only of Russia, but of Central and Western Europe, of the fruits of human toil at a time when the whole world's greatest need is peace and production.

SOVIETISM BY THE RHINE

Viewed from this angle there can be no difference, except in degree, between the results of Soviet rule in Russia and what would flow out of Spartacide triumph in Germany. Experiments of socialisation of property, the sovietising of industry and transportation, and the nationalisation of financial institutions, to which German Spartacides and extreme radical Socialists would be bound to resort when once victorious over the forces of law and order in Germany—experiments they would be compelled to make, because otherwise, from their own standpoint, there would be no justification for their attempting to seek control of power—would have the same manifest results in Germany as in Soviet Russia. It would end hopes for any immediate economic revival in Germany or for the effective contribution of German resources and productive capacity to needs of Europe and the world.

On the other hand the immediate effect of Spartacide economic disorganisation on the life and welfare of the population would be bound to be felt more acutely in a country such as Germany, where there has been a more advanced industrial and economic structure, than in Russia. The collapse and disorganisation of production and transportation in Russia, while seriously affecting industries, still permitted the peasantry a certain measure of existence, however desperate the conditions under which these people tried to live in Soviet Russia. The bulk of the Russian population is peasant and agricultural.

In an overpopulated and highly industrialised country like Germany, however, whose very life depends on the maintenance and development of industrial life, any communistic disorganisation of the established economic system would undoubtedly have a devastating effect, not only in Germany, but throughout Europe and the world. High officials here hesitate to contemplate the consequences of such a situation in Germany, believing that such a Red Europe as would follow the Spartacisation of Germany would mean degrees of starvation, disease, suffering and death compared with which the darkest pages of Russia's recent past would seem bright.

RED DANGER AS A WHOLE

While careful opinion in Washington considers it futile to indulge in predictions, when events move so swiftly, or to anticipate the actual way in which the situation in Germany is going to develop, one thing seems clear. It is that the German proletariat revolution has again brought forward, as a general world issue, the problem of facing more sternly and sanely the Red danger, as a whole, and of defending the very essence of the basic principles of representative government and social economics which have been the foundation of civilisation and which until now have been regarded as constituting the only safe platform for the reconstruction of a world shattered by world war, and for social and political progress.

In Washington it is quite clearly realised that defense of the principles of lawful government and of existing social structure is the world's great problem today, a problem really involving the defense of modern civilisation, and one that must continue to demand the concurrent and systematic action of all really progressive and constructive forces and the elimination of international ambitions and jealousies. It is strongly hoped in influential quarters in Washington that the very reality of the impending Red danger will put an end to the short-sighted and opportunistic spirit that has been blinding so much of European foreign policy in the last year, and that, aware of the greatness and imminence of the danger, the constructive elements of democracy and social progress everywhere, will find a way to join again in a supreme effort such as was put forward when America and the Allies united to meet the impending danger of Kaiserism.

Without speculating as to what forms the international contest against the Red danger will assume, there are well-informed observers of the problem who derive gratification from a comparison of the German and Russian situations. However clear it may seem that a Red Germany would seek affiliation with Soviet Russia and, on the other hand, however much the present masters of Russia may endeavor to derive every advantage for perpetuation of their rule from the prospect that the extreme socialist elements might triumph in Germany, the actual situations in Germany and Russia are very different and may bring the greatest disappointment to the Communistic extremists in both countries.

GERMANY AT THE BEGINNING

Germany is only at the beginning of its proletarian revolution and in a position similar to that in which Russia stood thirty months ago. Despairing over their present position of subordination to the victorious Allies, and over unsatisfactory internal conditions, certain elements in Germany are ready to plunge the country into Red experiments. Russia, so far as internal developments are concerned, is believed by reliable judges of the situation to be practically at the end of her communistic experiment. The interior situation in Russia, with respect to the collapse of industry and transport under the Soviet system, has been such that the people of Russia have generally been brought to doubt the success of the Soviet experiment. In Russia the situation hangs on the inertia of discipline and depends wholly on the attitude of the army.

There is a great difference in spirit between the Russian Red army as it stands today and the German Spartacist forces. The German Red army is being recruited mainly from the ranks of German industrial workmen, who are very numerous in Germany. The Socialist parties have been greatly developed in Germany and the socialistic consciousness of the German workmen is probably higher than in any other country. For this reason, it is believed, the German Red army must be reckoned with as a conscious militaristic and socialistic force.

The industrial class in Russia is comparatively small. The Russian Red army is recruited mainly from peasants. It is chiefly officered by officers of the old Russian Army, anti-Bolshevistic in essence, and nationalistic in hope. Those in a position to know the facts feel that the spirit of the Russian Red army is anti-Socialistic as well as anti-Bolshevist at heart, and that nothing but the most unmerciful discipline holds the Red military machine together. While the German proletarian army is expected to remain for some time a conscious stronghold of militant socialism, the Russian Red army as it now stands is regarded as a large military body used as an instrument in the hands of a Bolshevist minority. This latter fact is what gives optimists gratifying hopes that the very army which has been built up in Bolshevist Russia for use as an instrument of socialistic domination may, under changed circumstances, become a weapon for combating and crushing the Red danger.

The prospect of Bolshevist collapse in Russia is now frequently linked with the idea of some General in the Bolshevist army inspired by the example of Napoleon, reversing the armed forces of the Russian communist State into an anti-communistic, anti-Red and pronational force. In any event, as soon as the Bolshevist regime does collapse—and opinion in Washington seems to lean more and more toward that belief—the present communistic Red army of Soviet Russia may become an instrument for use by the future anti-Bolshevists in Russia who are expected to assume governing direction over the destinies of the Slavs, and who may transform the present Russian armed forces into a most effective weapon in support of a worldwide effort of constructive democracy in a struggle of civilisation against destructive social revolution.

Considerations such as these put Russia in a wholly new light in the rule she may play in the historic period following the German revolutionary upheaval. They also emphasise the necessity for careful and constructive consideration of the Russian problem as a whole.

Mexican Presidential Campaign Is Opened

Ambassador Bonillas Is Greeted By Thousands In Mexico City Demonstration

Mexico City, March 22.—Thousands thronged the streets of Mexico City yesterday afternoon to greet Ygnatcio Bonillas, Mexican Ambassador to the United States, who has announced his willingness to become the presidential candidate of the Civilian Party in the general elections to be held July 11. The was considered as the first real presidential campaign demonstration and as marking the climax of the preliminary canvass. Except for a few slight disorders, which were summarily quelled by mounted police, the demonstration was not marked by untoward incidents.

Senor Bonillas could not be seen at the termination of the reception, but it was stated that his formal announcement would probably be delayed for several days until he had concluded conferences with leaders of the Civilian Party. Newspaper comment and published interviews with other candidates and Government officials indicate that the presidential contest will be principally between Senor Bonillas and General Alvaro Obregon, with partisans of General Pablo Gonzalez waging a more or less extensive campaign.

Political platforms announced by each of the candidates show little significant difference. All declare for the maintenance of Mexican national rights, pacification of the country and other generalities. Platforms, however, are virtually negligible as political ammunition, since the campaign is being waged on personalities. The most critical phase of the campaign thus far has developed through charges of leaders and newspapers suppoprting General Obregon, that the Carranza administration is opposing the General's candidacy and is using its resources to assure the election of Senor Bonillas. These charges, together with intimations that Senor Bonillas is ineligible for the Presidency, and that he is not a Mexican citizen, have been denied by Civilian Party leaders and Government officials. The claim that he is the "candidate of the Protestants" has also been met with vehement denials.

Candido Aguilar, son-in-law of President Carranza, who recently resigned as Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, is supporting Senor Bonillas, having declared strongly for a civilian President and against the policy of giving the Presidency "as a prize to successful military leaders." He says such a policy is conductive to the spread of rebellion. All three candidates, however, say they are civilians, both General Obregon and General Gonzalez having requested retirement from the military service.

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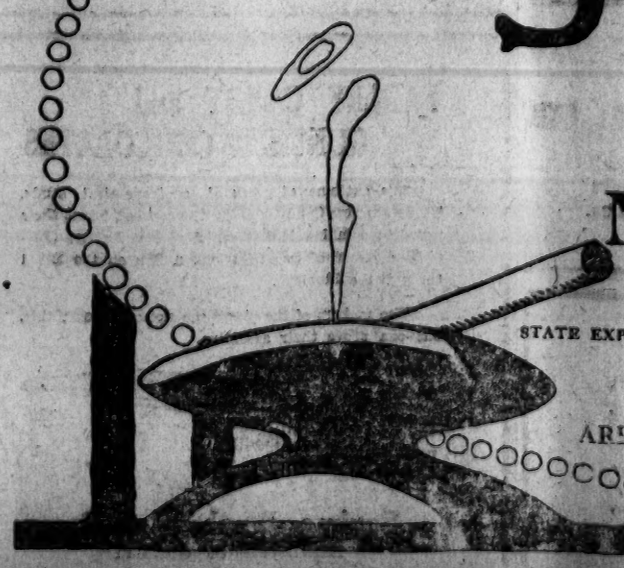
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PARIS HAS ROOM FOR U.S. TOURIST HORDE DUE SOON

Hotel Proprietors Say Reports To Contrary Are German Propaganda

RATES WILL BE HIGH

Once Gay City Now Presents Dreary Appearance Owing To Light Restrictions

Paris, March 27.—France is eagerly awaiting American tourists, and, what is more important, she has facilities almost as ample as before the war to entertain them, according to statements made to a correspondent of The Sun and New York Herald by hotel proprietors and officials of the hotel means association. Categorical denials were made to reports current abroad and even in sections of the French press that hotel accommodations, food and the transportation service were unable to "fill the bill" except at exorbitant prices.

It has been reported so often that rooms were not to be had in Paris that the world doubtless believes it, but M. Duhamel, president of the syndicate of the general hotel industry, asserts that such reports are only a part of the campaign against France, possibly growing out of foreign opposition to various stands which the French Government took in the Peace Conference. He says that the hotel proprietors' returns indicate that between 25 and 40 percent of the rooms of good hotels are unoccupied, while completely reorganised staffs and, in many instances, thoroughly renovated hostelries are awaiting patrons.

Regarding prices in these hotels, M. Duhamel says they have about doubled since pre-war days, but that the increase is in far less proportion than is the case in all other lines of trade. He is inclined to believe that the discrediting reports emanate from Germany, who is anxious to put her famed pre-war watering resorts again on the map. France is jealous of her reputation for hospitality and only waits an opportunity to prove to Americans that France's entertaining fame has not faded.

Many of the Paris hotels which were taken over by the Government have been returned to their owners and, except in a few cases, where they are still undergoing repairs following their occupation by peace missions, are open for business, with newly gilded doors and footmen in new uniforms awaiting both patrons and tips.

Reports received here from the provinces also indicate that preparations are complete to receive those tourists who do not prefer the Paris whirl. Automobile tourists will find the famous French roads in even better condition than before the war if the action taken by the Touring Club of France succeeds. The club has appealed to the Minister of Public Works to speed up road repair work in the war areas, as well as to repair roads through the rest of France, some of which have suffered from disuse during the war.

Paris just now is perhaps deader than ever in its history, due to a series of strikes entailing innumerable restrictions which are more severe than those imposed during the war. Ten o'clock at night sees everything closed, a situation that is so exasperating to many persons that all the Montmartre restaurants themselves have gone on strike and refuse to open again until the Government removes the food and light regulations.

However, various public officials have come forward to say that these restrictions are only temporary, and with the Northern France coal strike nearing an end and with the imminence of the passage of a drastic anti-strike law officials profess to believe that in a short time Paris will resume its oldtime glory and will be ready to entertain America's wealthy and, incidentally, thirsty sojourners.

GAY MONTMARTRE GOES ON A STRIKE

Lofty Latin Quarter Of The 'Ists' In French Art Clamors For Independence

BY EDWIN L. JAMES
(New York Times)

Paris, March 22.—Montmartre is in revolt. The world-famed Butte ever the home of excessive personal liberty, has enough of restrictions and wants to be independent of the rest of Europe and to run itself after its own style.

All the trouble has grown out of postwar limitations on frolic. To be shut up during the war was one thing; to be shut up in peace times is quite another, to the Montmartres' way of thinking. The recent 10 o'clock closing law seems to have been too much. All the Montmartre restaurants and dancing places promptly went on strike and closed entirely, arguing that inasmuch as no one went to Montmartre before 10 o'clock, it was not worth while opening to close at that hour.

Yesterday a mass meeting was held in the Place du Tertre, where it was decided that Montmartre should declare its independence and become a sort of Monte Carlo in the middle of Paris, with all its night life in swing as in the days before the war. An election will be held on April 11 to chose a Government. Today all over Montmartre there are many colored posters announcing various candidates. There are four lists—the Bloc Montmartre, the Liste Cubiste, Liste Didaste and Liste Sauvagiste.

The candidate of the Sauvagiste list makes the following appeal:

"Citizens, if you vote for me before two months the Sacred Heart (Cathedral) will be turned into a dancing hall, and there will be roulettes running on every stairway. Montmartre will be mounted upon a turntable, so that the sun may shine in your windows all day long. All pavements will be torn up so that we may cultivate our fields, and the costume of Adam and Eve will be obligatory."

The idaste list promises that if it is elected no carpet beating will be permitted before 3 in the afternoons. The Cubiste list promises free drinks as its platform.

The new Government will be established in the well-known Lapin Agile cabaret. All parties agree that every mention of closing hours shall be erased from the statute books. The Government will issue a regular Journal Official. It will be called La Vache Enragee. No passports will be required to the new principality.

WELSH BAN 'PUSSYFOOTISM'

Threaten Direct Action If Wartime Liquor Restrictions Continue

Cardiff, Wales, March 23.—70,000 persons gathered at Porth near here, yesterday and listened to attacks by five speakers on "Pussyfootism," according to The Westminster Gazette. To the sound of the bugle a resolution was passed threatening direct action if the Government attempted to continue wartime liquor restrictions.

One of the principal speakers Unionist candidate for Parliament for East Rhondda, said Lady Astor, who recently made an address in the House of Commons in favor of prohibition, was a "prohibition missionary."

'Japan Has Sown Wind Now Reaping Whirlwind'

Marquis Okuma, Sage Of Waseda, Lays Blame For Economic Depression Of The Country At The Door Of The Seiyukai

"Japan has sown the wind and is now reaping the whirlwind," is the way in which Marquis Okuma, former Premier and familiarly known as the sage of Waseda, sums up the present economic crisis. In an interview with a representative of the Hochi, the noted politician and statesman said that the present government was in a measure to blame for the state of affairs.

"The attitude of the government," he said, "in its public utterances, both in and out of the Diet, has been one of optimism. The members of the Seiyukai seemed to have entertained the idea that the economic and commercial life of the country was in a healthy state and consequently made no provision to adopt measures that would counteract and curtail the unrestricted inflation of currency and the never ending rise in prices. This they did in spite of the fact that the opposition was strenuously clamoring for the restoration of currency to a sound basis and a strict surveillance of prices of the essential commodities.

MARKET IS CHAOTIC

To bear out his contention, the Marquis called the attention of the correspondent to the condition of the market today. "The great slump in stocks of every description, in rice, in cotton yarn, in raw silk and other commodities has brought about something like a panic in economic circles. The weavers throughout the country were the first to be hard hit and their business is practically at a standstill. To make matters worse as the money market began to tighten, the bankers throughout the country refused the merchants accommodations and the credit system, which was making such progress in recent years, has been broken down with the advent of the depression. Panic seems to have seized the speculators and the excitement is general.

MUST FACE THE FACTS

"Despite the contrary statement of the government party, the country must face the fact that the slump in rice and various other commodities on the market must be regarded as the harbinger of a depression which threatens to engulf all the business and industrial interests of Japan. Speaking plainly the optimism held out by the government has no more substantial ground to rest upon than a castle built in the air. The claims and prophecies made by the opposition politicians have come true and are now incontrovertible. The country has sown the wind and is reaping the whirlwind.

SITUATION MUST BE MET

"The power of public opinion in Japan is still very weak and has little influence in swaying the position of the government on any matter, but the prevailing state of affairs at the present time will not be long endured by the people. There is no doubt that the coming election will result in the return of a large number of the Seiyukai, enough of them to enjoy the power of government for a time longer, with the concomitant prosperity. But it is a great mistake to think that the public will endure the present state of affairs for very long. The time will come when the people will demand a reckoning and when they will assert their claims.

"The government, despite its blunders at home and abroad, is having its own way for the present but the time is not far distant when the Seiyukai must pay dearly for its administration. It may be victorious numerically in the coming election, but the victory will really be with the opposition."

'King' Feisal Declares Anglo-French Boycott

He Says That Syria Belongs To God's Children, Whether Jews Christians Or Moslems

Beirut, March 22 (Associated Press).—Emir Feisal, the newly elected King of Syria, has declared a boycott against countries occupying territory of Arabs—France and England—and has organised a commission for the purpose of bringing Moslems and Christains into a better understanding.

Posters displayed at Damascus, where the Syrian Congress proclaimed the independence of that country, declared:

"In spite of himself the Moslem is brother to the Christian and the Jew. The Arabs existed before Christ, Moses or Mohammed, and freedom and independence are rights of Syria. Religion is of God, and the fatherland belong to His children.

The Syrian Congress signed a decree asking foreigners to evacuate Syria, and Palestine and Mesopotamia are reported to have been specifically included. A committee has been organised in the Lebanon which has issued a statement alleging that the district was illegally represented in the Congress of Damascus when the independence of Syria was declared. The Lebanon is a section of Syria, supposed to be strictly loyal to France and anxious for a French mandate; but the Turkish Nationalist and Syrian movements are so general throughout Syria and Cilicia that it seems improbable that France can continue her occupation of districts there unless she receives strong reinforcements.

French forces are reported to have been repulsed and compelled to retreat from Urfa. The entire Adana section is in a ferment, and the roads are infested by hillmen co-operating with Turkish Nationalists, who make the position of the thinly scattered French forces perilous.

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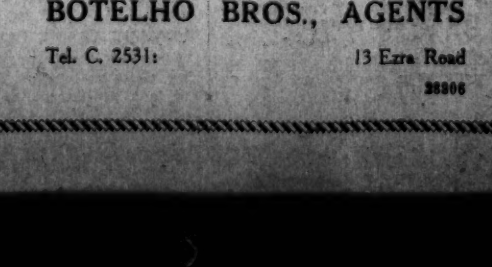
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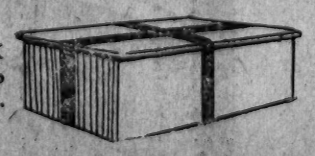
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Aspires To Become Chief Of Communist Organisation Covering The Continent

EXPERT SAYS REDS LIE

Statements Issued By The Soviet Declared To Contain Only 25 Percent Of Truth

Warsaw, March 20 (Associated Press).—An expert report submitted to the American and British representatives in Warsaw says that Nikolai Lenin, the Russian Bolshevist Premier, has personal aspirations soon to become the head of a continental communistic state, and that owing to these hopes he is seriously endeavoring to bring order throughout Russia, establish peace with Poland and eventually credits abroad for Russia.

The report describes Russia as living without wheat or flax for export, saying the peasants have disposed of all the stocks they had hidden from the Bolheviki. The mills are not operating and the peasants are spinning only enough for their clothing, raising just enough flax for their own use.

The report says that even if stocks for export existed, shipment of them would be impossible because of the lack of rail and water transportation. The efficiency of the canal system, which before the war was one of Russia's chief means of transportation, has so diminished that the canals now are carrying less than the railroads.

One reason why factory production in Russia is at its lowest ebb, according to the report, is because there are no shipments of cotton from Turkestan and because of the general desertion of workers from all kinds of plants, owing to the refusal of the peasants to send food to the cities. As a consequence, the state of hunger among the poorer classes in the cities is worse than ever. The wealthy people, however, are able to buy food, the report says. Mining in the south of Russia has ceased, the shafts and galleries having been neglected since the war began.

The report concludes by saying that the statements of the Bolsheviki to the outside world are designed to deceive.

Comparing his own observations with the statements of the Bolcheviki, the expert who compiled the report estimates that the Bolshevist declarations contain twenty-five percent of truth.

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London Traveling In Tube Made Easier

London, March 27.—A new and ingenious device to render traveling easier on the London underground railways has just been installed in several of the principal subway stations in the West End. New Yorkers here compare the idea with the "follow the green line" in the subway at Forty-second Street and weep.

The device consists of a large map of the underground railway system showing the position of the principal streets. Round the map are alphabetical lists of theaters, shops, rail termini, restaurants, dry goods stores, the sights and show places of London, the hospitals and other places of public interest.

The traveler looks down the list for the place he wants to get to and then presses the button opposite to its name on the list. Four lights at once spring up on the map. These are:

Large red light—Where you are.
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The device, which is of British invention and manufacture, is known as "The Silent Guide," and if successful will be installed in every station on the underground system.

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Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.

Special consideration to men in uniform.

O.V.B. OREGON VERY BEST

A Refreshing, Healthful Beverage

Gandy, Price & Co., Agents

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Sole Agents

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PORTABLE PLATFORM SCALES
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LARGE STOCK

CORONA

The Personal Writing Machine

The problem which confronts all makers of articles of utility; aeroplanes, motor cars, rain-coats, guns of all descriptions, ships, furniture, and so on ad infinitum, is the problem of decreasing weight without impairing the efficiency of the article.

Weight for weight, high-grade steel has a greater strength than any other material. Steel, therefore, has taken the place of wood, and aluminum has taken the place of steel where great strength is not necessary.

The makers of the Corona Typewriter have solved this great problem, in so far as their own product is concerned. The machine has everything that will increase its efficiency, and has nothing which is not amply justified by past experience.

The art of making a typewriter is not so much creating new improvements, but the unerring judgment which can eliminate everything which does not, in proportion to its weight and cost, give sufficient justification for its existence.

The Corona has been tested and retested, and you can buy the efficiency of a larger machine for the ridiculously low price of Sixty Dollars.

$60 **DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), LTD.** **$60**

89-91 Rue Montauban Telephone, Central 322

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 28)

Foreign Women's Home

The Annual Sale of Irish Linen, White Goods, etc., in aid of the funds of the above Home, will be held in the Cathedral Church House, 21 Kiukiang Road, on Friday, May 14th, from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.

There will be a good supply of Irish Linen tablecloths, dress linens, dinner napkins, handkerchiefs, tray-cloths, pillow-cases, also cotton sheets, muslins, babies' woollen garments, and many other articles. All at reasonable prices.

Home-made Candy Stall.

Tea at 4 p.m.

L. A. MACGILLIVRAY,
Hon. Secretary

29434

Tel. C. 2768

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TURKISH-BATH

and

Massage Establishment

Cor. of Nanking and Szechuen Rd

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Residential Country Hotel

134 SINZA ROAD

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Double and single rooms, hot and cold water service. Garages. Spacious garden, tennis courts, croquet lawn.

TERMS MODERATE.

27740

TENDERS

Are requested for new buildings of the Tungchi College at Woosung Tseng. Plans and specifications may be obtained from this date at the office of Tungchi College at Woosung forts. The opening of the tenders will take place on May 22nd at 11 a.m. at the office, 24 Burkill Road.

29438

Please take notice that Mr G. N. Marshall is no longer connected with this company and or The Dollar Pai Lien Chien Wharf, and his authority to act ceases from this date, May 3rd.

The Robert Dollar Co.,

J. H. DOLLAR,
Manager.

29373

NOTICE

I have established myself as a stevedore and general cargo transporter with office at No. 112 Szechuen Road. Phone Central No. 3261.

G. N. MARSHALL.

29388

NOTICE

Commencing from May 15, until further notice this office will commence office hours from 8.30 a.m. to noon and from 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. daily and on Saturday from 8.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

ARKELL & DOUGLAS INC.
38 Canton Road.

29397

THE URAL JEWELLERY STORE

The Latest Novelties in Jewellery of every description.

A special line of

URAL STONES

made to order in all colors and in any patterns desired.

Watches and Clocks and regulating and repairing of same Engraving neatly executed.

No. 291 North Szechuen Road. (Opp. Mission Book Store Co.)

28198

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 20 Nanking Road

3rd Floor

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2715.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL 6 PER CENT. STERLING LOAN, 1920.

Amount £750,000

Price of Issue £100 per cent.

UNDER the authority of Resolution VII passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 7, 1920, the Council hereby invites applications for Bearer Debentures (with coupons attached) in the 6 percent. Sterling Loan of 1920, which is issued on the following terms:—

(1) Debentures to Bearer, with Sterling interest coupons attached, will be issued at £100 percent in denominations of £1,000, £500, £100 and £50.

(2) The Debentures of this issue will bear interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum, payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year by sterling demand draft on London at par, or in silver (local currency) at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's Shanghai current demand buying rate on London on date of presentation of the relative coupon. The first payment of interest will be made on December 31, 1920.

(3) Applications, accompanied by payment in full, will be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 12 The Bund, on and after May 1, up to and including June 30, 1920, the Council reserving to itself the right of closing the subscription lists on any day previous to June 30, 1920, by Notification in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai.

(4) Payment on application will be accepted in Silver (local currency) at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's current selling T.T. rate on London and will bear interest from date of payment, or in Sterling by T.T. or Demand Draft on London. Interest on payments made in Sterling will only accrue from the date on which the relative remittances are received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London.

The cost of all telegrams incurred through payment by Sterling T.T. shall be paid by the applicant.

Payment will be acknowledged by Banker's Receipt pending issue of the Debentures.

In the event of any applicant not being allotted the full amount applied for, the amount over-applied for will be repaid in full, plus interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum from the date payment was received in Shanghai or London to the due date of repayment in Shanghai, as notified to the applicant by special notice from the Council.

(5) The Loan will be redeemed at par on June 30, 1950, but may be redeemed by the Council in whole or in part on June 30, 1930, and/or on any subsequent date or dates on which the half-yearly interest is payable, subject to the Council giving six calendar months' notice in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai. In the event of any partial redemption of the loan the numbers of the Debentures to be redeemed will be decided by drawing. The numbers of such drawn Debentures will be notified in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai not less than three months prior to the date of repayment.

Application forms can be obtained on and after May 1, from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 12 The Bund, or from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 29, 1920.

29333

Dr. OKS, M.D.

SPECIALIST

for Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose Diseases.

9-11 a.m. and 1-4 p.m.

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Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky

DENTIST

Four Years' Practice in New York.

Painless Extractions, Plate Crown Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlays.

No. 3 G Peking Road

Tel. Central 1125

Municipal Notification

No. 2702

7 PER CENT. LOAN, 1920

Price of Issue until further notice 92½ per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution VII passed at the annual meeting of Ratepayers on April 7, 1920, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1920.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 92½ per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1930.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls 1,000, Tls 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants, but no allotment for a less amount than Tls. 500 nominal will be made except to depositors in the Municipal Investment Bank.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 13, 1920.

29332

FRESH MILK

delivery twice daily.

EXTRA ORDERS

are executed at any time

AIKOSHA DAIRY

89 Avenue Dubail

Tel. C. 2175

KINGMAN & BROS.

Dental Surgeons of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garretson's Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Will perform all kinds of dental operation on modern scientific principles, and supply:

Teeth of Superior Workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

All work is guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

TEL. CENTRAL 515

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Dr. R. Holper, M.D.

Specialist in venereal, urinary, skin and internal diseases.

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27310

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No. 8A Miller Road.

Tel. N. 2961

DR. K. HONMA

(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)

Women's Diseases

Confinements, Surgery

X-Ray and diathermy

Examination with Uretroscope

Skin Diseases

Massage Treatment

READY SHORTLY

New Edition of

Dingle's New Map of China

(In English and Chinese)

This New Edition is nearly ready—4 sheets, 31 by 43 ins.; may be used as four maps, or mounted to make full map; fully revised and brought up to date in every respect.

Particulars on request. Tel. C. 3071

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No. 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai

29129

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS

We beg to inform Exporters of China Egg Products that we are manufacturing and selling all kinds of LIQUID, DRIED AND SPRAYED WHOLE EGG, YOLK AND ALBUMEN.

Our goods are manufactured by the most up-to-date process; our machines are the newest imported from America, and our outputs are supervised by the best EXPERTS.

Any inquiry will have our immediate attention.

Address: 8b Kiangse Road, and Q489 Tientsin Road, Shanghai.

Telephone: Central Nos. 2385 and 4068.

H. C. WANG

General Manager: Tung Hsin Ziang Egg Factories, Hung Yue Chong Egg Factory, Hsin Chong.

Tel., Central 2036

Dr. FRED M. GENSBURGER

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SWEETMEAT CASTLE

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OIL & JUICE of Lemons

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$545 B.
Chartered	£80
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 445
North China	Tls. 160
Union of Canton .	Hk. 180
Yangtsze	$270 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 20
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	$138
Hongkong Fire ..	$300 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def. ..	$200
Indo-China Pref. .	$20
"Shell"	222/– Sa.
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 59½
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 34½ B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 19 B.
Oriental Cons. ...	17/–
Raub	$1
Docks	
Hongkong Dock ..	Tls. 152 B.
Shanghai Dock ...	Tls. 133 S.
New Eng. Works .	Tls. 26½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ..	Tls. 150 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 87 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 63½ B
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land ...	Tls. 61 B.
Weihaiwei Land .	Tls. 8
Shai Hotels Ltd. .	Tls. 30 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.) Tls.	Tls. 700
E-wo Pref	Tls. 82
Laou-kung-mow ..	Tls. 400
Oriental	Tls. 305
Shanghai Cotton .	Tls. 400
Kungyik	Tls. 70
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 45½
Yangtszepoo Pref. .	Tls. 75 B.
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	Tls. 220 B.
Green Island	Tls. 7
Langkats	Tls. 17 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shai Sumatra	Tls. 75 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holts	Tls. 12¼
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford ...	Tls. 87½ B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	Tls. 6.10
Weeks	Tls. 11
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 5.85 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 21 B.
Batu Anam 1913 .	Tls. 0.65 B.
Bukit Toh Alang .	Tls. 1.90 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.55 B.
Chemor United ..	Tls. 0.85 B.
Dhempedak	Tls. 5
Chong	Tls. 1.40 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.35 B.
Dominion	Tls. 5 B.
Jula Kalumpong .	Tls. 5¾ B.
Java Consolidated.	Tls. 12¼ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 3½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 3¾ B.
Kroewoek Java ...	Tls. 11 B.
Padang	Tls. 7 B.
Pengkalan Durian .	Tls. 3 B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.50 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.60 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.60 B.
Senawang	Tls. 5 B.
Shanghai Klebang .	Tls. 0.55 B.
Shanghai Malay ..	Tls. 3 B.
Shai Malay pref. .	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang .	Tls. 0.85. B.
Sungala	Tls. 0.50
Sungei Duri	Tls. 6¾
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3½ B.
Shai Kalantan ...	Tls. 0.50
Shai Seremban ...	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 1.10
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.70 B.
Tebong	Tls. 14 B.
Tiobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. T. E. Lumber .	Tls. 350
Cuity Dairy	Tls. 13 S.
Shanghai Trams ..	Tls. 65 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 14 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 34
Shanghai Mercury .	Tls 25
Shai Telephone ..	Tls. 73 B.
Shai Waterworks .	Tls. 100 B.

S. Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd.
Telephone No. Central 395

Silk Market

Messrs. William Little & Co., write as follows in their report dated May 7:

White Silk.—Nothing to report.

Tussah Filatures.—Settlements during the week mark a decline of Tls. 50—best chops having sold at Tls. 435 av. for No. 1, 2.

Share Market

In their report dated May 7, Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. write as follows:

Very little business has been transacted during the week and the tone of the market generally remains steady. No transaction have been recorded in Cotton Stocks and prices remain nominal. Rubbers are wanted at current rates but few shares have changed hands.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 8, 1920.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 5/10 = Tls. 3.43
@ exch. 74.1 = Mex. $4.63

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 112¼ = Tls. 0.89
@ 74.1 = Mex. $1.20

Mex. Dollars; Market Rate 73.875

Shanghai Gold Bars: $75 touch Tls. 215

Bar Silver 998 touch ... Tls. 111

Copper Cash ... per tael 186.500

Native Interest ..... Tls. 09

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	60d.
Bank Rate of Discount	7%
Ex., Paris on London	Fr. 63.22
Ex., New York on London T.T.	G.$3.85½

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T.	5/10
London	Demand	5/10¼
India	T.T.	270
Paris	T.T.	1845
Paris	Demand	1848
New York	T.T.	112
New York	Demand	112¼
Hongkong	T.T.	73
Japan	T.T.	45¼
Batavia	T.T.	297½
Singapore	T.T.	39½

All Nominal

Bank's Buying Rates

London	Demand	6/0½
London	4 m/s. Cdts.	6/2½
London	4 m/s. Docy.	6/2¾
London	6 m/s. Cdts.	6/3¾
London	6 m/s. Docy.	6/4
Paris	4 m/s.	1995
New York	o/d. Docy.	116
New York	4 m/s. Docy.	122¾

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Closing Demand Buying Rates

£10 @ exch. 5/11½ = Sh. Tls. 33.57

G.$50 @ exch. 114 = Sh. Tls. 43.86

Fr. 250 @ exch. 1900 = Sh. Tls. 13.15

1 Shanghai Tael = Mex. $1.35 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

BANKS SELLING RATE FOR MARKS

Marks 4,800 ..... = Tls. 100
„ 100 ..... = Mex. 2.93

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 14,000 ..... = Tls. 100
„ ..... = Mex. $0.96

Norminal

Exchange Shop Rates

Buying:	100 Old	Roubles	$1.55
„	100 New	„	$1.00
Selling:	100 Old	„	$1.65
„	100 New	„	$1.10

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR MAY .....

Hk. Tls. 2.86	@	6/3¼	£1
„ 1	@	2033	Fr. 22.65
„ 0.75	@	120¾	Gold $1
„ 1	@	41¼	Yen. 2.70
„ 1	@	273½	Rs. 3.05
„ 1	@	1.50	Mex. $1.50
„ 1	@	—	Roubles —

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, May 8, 1920.

OFFICIAL
Kamunting Tls. 4.00

UNOFFICIAL
Chengs Tls. 1.65
Moutrie $30.00

Cotton Market

In their report dated May 8, Messrs. J. Spunt & Co. write as follows:

China Cotton.—The market during the past week has not undergone any perceptible change, very little business transpired amongst the speculators and only transactions of small consideration were effected on the New Crop, Tungchow Cotton.

The present condition of affairs may be attributed, more or less, to the state of the Japanese market. Tone of the market, Steady.

Messrs. A. B. Bosenfeld & Son, write as follows in their report dated May 8:

China Cotton.—During the past week there has been no decided change in the fundamental condition of the market. Fluctuations were due principally to speculative causes. The easy tendency of prices at the close was in keeping with the decline in silver. It is unnecessary to look for any more potent cause for the easiness than the financial crisis through which Japan is passing and it is rather a matter of comment that the week's sensational developments have not been more far-reaching in the effect on the staple. The excess of exports aaginst imports is attributable to the over buying on the New York market by the Japanese firms. On the other hand, however, we hae had a wire from New York which has been confirmed by Reuter's that the trade interests, including those of the Japanese, continue buying, On the face of this, it will take a genius to fathom the actual conditions existing in Japan.

Regarding the outlook in the broadest way, it is impossible to divorce the future course of the market from development in the general financial situation. Any improvements in this direction would, in view of the preponderance of the speculative short interest, no doubt, be readily responded to by the market. Then again, although the prices show a total decline of about one tael since the last high level, the question remains whether this declines is fully discounted by the very material recession in business which is sure to follow in the wake of the unsettled financial condition of the world's markets. On the whole, we feel, therefore, that cautious trading must be recommended.

Yarn.—We have no material change to report in our market. Stocks in the interior are bare and buyers are waiting the effects of the Japanese slump before coming on the market. We still adhere to our opinion that no radical decline will be felt, locally.

Hankow Market

Hankow, April 28, 1920.

Finance and Money Market

A quiet week with few bills offering and very little doing in either bills or remittance. Taels T.T. on Shanghai fell from 96.8 to 96.5, closing at 96.65. Dollars rose from 70.75—70.95 to 71.125—71.35 buyers and sellers and closed firm. Interest rose from 10 percent to 15 percent finally reaching 19 percent which rate it remained at the end of the week. Changsha Exchange. Nominal.

IMPORTS

Nothing of interest to report.

EXPORTS

During the week under review the produce market was quiet.

SPAIN'S COURT MARKED BY POMP AND SPLENDOR

Royal House Keeps Up All The Formalities Observed Before The War

DUE TO THE QUEEN MOTHER

Recent Reception To The Diplomatic Corps Presented A Scene Of Great Beauty

Madrid, February 23.—The royal house of Spain, despite the democratic nature of the King and people, alone among the remaining courts of Europe, retains all the Old World formalities, which up to the outbreak of the war were so rigorously observed in Vienna, St. Petersburg, Berlin, and to a more or less extent in London, Rome and some of the smaller capitals of Europe.

This is due to a large extent to the influence of the Queen Mother, Maria Christina, who remains all powerful in Court circles and is a stickler for the observance of those forms and ceremonies which marked all occasions at the Court of Austria, where, as a Grand Duchess, she learned them.

King Alfonso, after receiving in the throne room at the Palace in the morning, may rub shoulders with jockeys, bookmakers and the general run of racegoers at the track in the afternoon, but when he returns to the Palace in the evening he resumes, as it were, the crown. It is generally reported that to him the afternoon, free from conventionalities, is the happiest part of his day, and that he has often expressed a desire when harrassed by the political troubles of his country, which seem never to settle down, to leave it all and take his family off to some South American republic and engage in the breeding of horses, of which he is passionately fond.

The strict formality of the Court was observed at the banque and reception given to the Diplomatic Corps a short time ago, when for the first time since the Summer of 1914 the representatives of all countries had been invited to the same function. The guests saw a display of jewels which probably could not be matched outside of Asia. Although the diplomats were the guests of the evening, the younger members of the royal family preceded them and were to the right and left of Queen Victoria at the tables, the Ambassadors and Ministers of State coming after them.

Dinner over, the King and Queen, with the royalties and dinner guests, formed in procession down a long reception hall, where the foreign representatives presented the members of their staffs. The King and Queen stopped at each group to pass a few words, but this was the only informality of the evening. Later in the throne room guests not belonging to the Diplomatic Corps were presented.

The finest scene, however, was on the grand staircase, on either side of which stood a row of brilliantly garbed servitors. As the beautifully gowned women, wearing many jewels, and the men in their brilliant uniforms passed up and down this staircase a changing color scheme was presented.

Queen Victoria, in a dress of cloth of gold, a wonderful diamond tiara on her fair head, and two great diamond necklaces reaching to her waist, was a stately and dazzling figure.

The Queen Mother was equally resplendent in pearls, of which she wore a collar of six rows, a tiara, two necklaces and many clusters. Ladies-in-waiting wore jewels formed of every precious stone known, with whom vied the wives and daughters of the grandees of all Spain.

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A Life Assurance Office?

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TIENTSIN

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The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Fifty Bedrooms with private Baths and Toilets.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

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American Manufacturers Export & Import Corporation

ELECTRIC MACHINERY

Sole Agents Wagner Electric Mfg. Co., St. Louis

Machine Tools

Carroll and Jamison Lathes
Barnes All Geared Drills
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R. L. Stevens, Mgr. Tel. Central 1840

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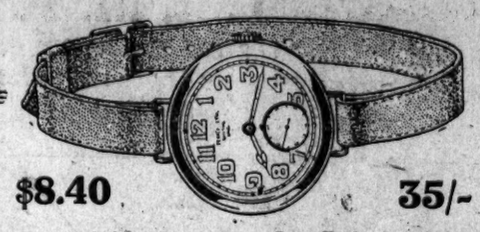

$8.40 35/-

Guaranteed for 10 years. Jewelled at 15 points.

BUY DIRECT FROM ENGLAND

YOU need the precise time, always. Your fullest efficiency as a man of business demands it. You work to a time-table, as every good business man does, and time is a big consideration to you.

Here is a watch—specially constructed to run accurately for 10 years at least—which no climate can affect.

Each watch is warranted not to vary more than a few seconds in 24 hours.

Every single watch is tested, severely. It has to prove completely this fine accuracy—in a heated oven, and in an ice-chamber too.

The case is beautifully polished beside being sand and dust proof.

You are guaranteed the precise time for ten years at a very low cost. A written guaranty will be sent with the watch.

Order it now! Send no money!

PRICE LIST.

This 15 Jewelled Wrist Watch in handsome SOLID NICKEL Case with inner dome, but not luminous.
No. 922 Price (35/-) $8.40

In SOLID SILVER Case (British Government Stamped) with inner dome.
No. 923 Price (45/-) $10.80

Lady's size SOLID SILVER case (British Government Stamped) with inner dome.
No. 924 Price (45/-) $10.80

LUMINOUS DIAL and HANDS (5/-) $1.20 extra.

All these prices are calculated at $4.80 to the £ Sterling.

SENT Per Post "C.O.D." Send no Money
Just fill in and post the order form below. We do the rest

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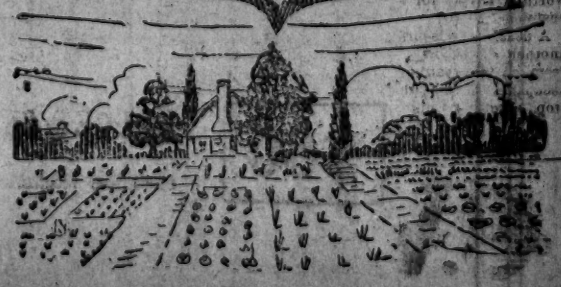

ADVENTURES IN LOOSE WET GOODS

A Barrel Of Water Profitably Sold At Thirty Dollars A Gallon

BUTLER LOOTS 3 BARRELS

Bandits Posing As Revenue Officers Carry Off $3,000 Worth Of Smuggled Whisky

New York, March 24.—Traffic in liquor, made illicit by the Volstead act, which was passed by Congress to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, has furnished a new field for sharpers. Now, as never before, the purchaser of forbidden liquids must bear in mind the old legal precept, "Let the buyer beware." Already amusing tales of how purchasers of liquor have been defrauded have come to the revenue officers. In most cases, the victim, being not legally blameless, has pocketed his loss without formal complaint.

One of these stories, now being circulated in circles in which the supply of beverages is not yet exhausted, concerns a New York man who thought what he believed to be a barrel of whisky—no small investment in these days of high prices. Being a man of business experience he insisted upon tasting the liquor before paying for it. The barrel was tapped and the small amount drawn off was found to be of fine quality.

The puchaser saw the barrel loaded on a truck and started for his home, where it arrived safely. He felt greatly pleased with his bargain after he had filled a decanter and found the quality of the whisky even better than he had supposed at the time of his test.

After the decanter had been filled and emptied for the second time, the purchaser went again to his cellar for a fresh supply. A thin stream dribbled out of the spigot and then stopped. The purchaser tipped the barrel and then tapped it. Each test indicated that it was full, or nearly so. Thinking that the spigot had been blocked, the purchaser tipped the barrel over. When he pulled the faucet out to clean it, he discovered that the whisky he had been drinking had been contained in a rubber bag holding about two quarts, which was connected with the spigot, and that the rest of the barrel had been filled with water, for which he had paid about $30 a gallon.

Almost equally harrowing was the experience of a wealthy resident of Long Island who had the forethought and the money to put three barrels of whisky in his cellar before the prohibition amendment became an accomplished fact. A revenue officer called one day and, conscious of his rights under the law, the owner of the whisky replied with curtness to the revenue officer's statement that he understood that he had whisky in his cellar:

"If I have any whisky, it is my own business and not the Government's," said the owner. "This is my home and you have no right to question me about a matter entirely outside your jurisdiction."

The revenue officer made it clear that he did not wish to seize the whisky but merely to see it, and followed the owner, somewhat mystified by this time, to the cellar. There the revenue officer took a small hammer from his pocket and tapped the nearest barrel. The hollow sound indicated that it was devoid of contents. A tap on the second barrel showed that it too was empty. A tap on the head of the third showed that there was a little liquid inside but not much.

"What has happened?" asked the man who had thought he had a good supply of liquor.

"Your butler has stolen it," was the reply. "He had been selling whisky for nearly a month before we caught him at it. He was placed under arrest not more than an hour ago."

The scene of a third whisky incident shifts to the Canadian border. For a month after the prohibition amendment went into effect, smuggling whisky from Canada into the United States was the favorite outdoor sport in Northern New York. It was easy at that time to load an automobile with liquor in Montreal, to drive over the border by one of less frequented roads at night, to strike a smooth State road at Plattsburg, or just below it, and to be in Troy or Albany by daylight, where there was no difficulty in selling the smuggled cargo for at least 100 percent profit.

This went on for about a month, when the revenue officers became busy, seized several automobiles and made half a dozen arrests with the result that the smugglers became more cautious. A slight breakdown of his motor forced one of these smugglers to stop at a garage on the outskirts of Plattsburg a week for two ago for repairs. The job, which was not a difficult one, took about an hour, and the whisky smuggler went on his way with about $3,000 worth of whisky for which he had a customer in Troy.

A dozen miles south of Plattsburg another automobile shot suddenly from a crossroad and one of its occupants called to the smuggler to stop, enforcing his demand with a flourish of what in the dim light looked like a gun.

"We are revenue officers," he informed the smuggler, "and will have to search your car."

The search disclosed the whisky, which was transferred quickly and silently from the first automobile to the second.

"This is your first offense, so we are going to seize the whisky, but let you go," the spokesman then informed the smuggler, and jumped back into his automobile.

It was not until the supposed revenue officers had disappeared that the whisky smuggler realized that he had been robbed by a band who had probably been informed that he was smuggling whisky by some one who had been in the garage at which he stopped for repairs. He did not dare to appeal to the police, but the incident became known, and the holdup is said to have done more than the activity of the revenue officers in causing the whisky smugglers to give Plattsburg a wide berth.

SULTAN SHOWS SIGNS OF STRAIN

Appears Older And More Broken To Crowds Who Watch Procession

Constantinople, March 19 (Associated Press).—Mohammed VI., Sultan of Turkey, looked older and more broken than usual this morning as he made his weekly ride in state from Yildiz Palace to Mejidieh Jami for his "Selamlik," or official attendance at prayers.

Although the allied proclamation of military occupation of Constantinople declared the Allies' intention to uphold the Sultan's power provisionally, the crowds which watched the unhappy old man emerge from his palace overlooking the picturesque minarets and towers of Stamboul and the sun-bathed Bosporus appeared to realise that 900 years of Turkish rule in Constantinople had virtually ended.

That the mediaeval grandeur of the Sultan's pageant is an anachronism which must pass is typified by the long line of British dreadnoughts in the Bosphorus. Surprise is evidenced by most of the Turks, who refuse to believe that the spoils belong to the victor.

The Sultan issued an exhortation to his subjects yesterday to pursue their usual vocations in peace regardless of foreign occupation. Meantime a British warship was steaming toward Malta carrying Reouf Bey and many others of the Nationalist leaders who were supporting Mustapha Kemal's opposition to the dismemberment of Turkey and were rounded up in a raid on Constantinople preceding its occupation.

The Nationalists charge the Sultan with treachery, and say he lacks courage and patriotism. The Sultan's Cabinet threatened to resign, but after several meetings decided to retain office. That part of Constantinople's foreign population which understands the political situation has little interest in the doings of the Sultan, the Cabinet or the Chamber. The only Government in Turkey which has any power is believed to be at Angora (215 miles east-southeast of Constantinople).

Mustapha Kemal and his committee have the interior of Asia Minor largely at their mercy. Whether they will be deterred from action by the allied seizure of many of the Nationalist leaders remains to be seen. Communication has been broken with virtually all of Asiatic Turkey, and nothing is known in Constantinople about conditions there.

The small number of allied troops in Turkey has made it impossible to afford protection to the Christian population in the interior, and great uneasiness is felt for welfare workers in Anatolia and Cilicia, as it is feared the Nationalists will take hostages.

George V.'s Workers Threaten A Strike

Demand Eight Hour Day And More Pay On Estates

London, March 27.—The employes on the King's estates in Scotland, including Balmoral Castle, are demanding an eight-hour day and an advance in wages to three pounds weekly. James D. Ramsay, King's commissioner on the Balmoral estates, has given the men the option of working ten hours a day or quitting their jobs. As far as is known he has said nothing to them concerning wages.

The question is to be discussed in Aberdeen at a meeting of the Scottish Federation of Discharged Soldiers, many of the men being former soldiers. It is recalled that King George, in writing to the local tradesmen at Balmoral some time ago said he wished all his employes to be comfortable and satisfied.

FRENCH WOMEN SCORE

Examinations For Philosophy And Philology Open To Them

Paris, March 27.—Women will be allowed this year for the first time to compete in the highest French examinations in philosophy and philology.

Andre Honnorat, Minister of Education, has issued instructions that women candidates be admitted on the same terms as men at these examinations, which open the way to professorships in the higher educational institutions.

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Dairen	Newchwang	Vladivostock
(Dalny)		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
S. JASTRZEMBSKI.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital . $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,983.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital ... Fr. 50,000,000
Reserves ..... Fr. 12,027,950

Head office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Paris Office: 12 Place de la Bourse
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.

Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital subscribed: £1,000,000
Capital paid up £850,000

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 3 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund $01,847.41
Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

OWNED BY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits over U.S. $10,000,000.

Head Office:
National City Bank Building,
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
432 Montgomery Street
Branches:

China	Philippines	
Shanghai	Manila	
Peking	Cebu	
Tientsin		
Tsingtau	Straits Settlements	
Hankow	Singapore	
Hongkong		
Canton	Dominican Republic	
Manchuria	Santo Domingo	
Harbin	San Pedro de Macoris	
India	Sanchez	
Bombay	Santiago	
Calcutta	Puerto Plata	
Rangoon		
Japan	Panama	
Yokohama	Panama	
Kobe	Colon	
Java		
Batavia		
Soerabaya		

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Uruguay
Buenos Aires	Montevideo
Once (Buenos Aires)	Venezuela
Rosario	Caracas
	Maracaibo
Belgium	Siberia
Antwerp	Vladivostok
Brussels	
Spain	Italy
Madrid	Genoa
Barcelona	
Brazil	Porto Rico
Bahia	San Juan
Pernambuco	Colombia
Porto Alegre	Medellin
Rio de Janeiro	Russia
Santos	Moscow
Sao Paulo	Petrograd
Chile	South Africa
Santiago	Cape Town
Valparaiso	Trinidad
Ponce	Port of Spain
Porto Rico	

Branches in Havana and 21 of the principal cities of Cuba.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 81,425.61
Resources 10,000,000.00

Head Office & Branches;
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, and Lanchi.

Domestic Agencies;
Throughout CHINA at principal Cities.

Foreign Correspondents;
London, New York, Amsterdam, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodata, Seoul, and Fusan.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

Drafts issued and telegraph transfers effected.

Commercial Credits established.

Loans and Credits granted on approved securities.

Interests allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Pounds Sterling, Gold Dollars, Guilders, Yen, Taels and Dollars according to arrangements.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

Savings Deposits at 4% compound interest.

LI MING, Manager.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Telephones: C. 3145, Mgr's. Office.
Telephones: C. 2147, General Office.
CABLE ADDRESS:
"CHINDUSBANK."

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasan	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Telong-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Tjiandjap
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palombang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

C. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 750,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C. 3.

London Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	(Calcutta)	New York
Colombo	Kandy	Penang
Delhi	Karachi	Port Louis
Galle	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Hongkong	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		Singapore

Shanghai Branch.
26 THE BUND

VERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital authorised Frs. 250,000,000
Capital subscribed „ 150,000,000
Capital paid up.... „ 75,000,000
Reserve ..... „ 30,000,000

One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11th, 1913.

President: ANDRE BERTHELOT
General Manager: A. J. PERNOTTI

HEAD OFFICE:
74 RUE SAINT LAZARE, PARIS

BRANCHES:
Marseilles, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Vladivostock, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Yunnanfu Saigon, Haiphong, Swatow and Yokohama.

BANKERS:
In London: The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana—Credito Italiano.
In New York: Messrs. Redmond & Co., New York.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on current accounts in Gold or local currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted Savings accounts in Gold and local currency.

G. LION.
Manager.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000

AN AMERICAN BANK

Head Office: New York City
Head Office for the Far East: Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads

Cables: BANKASIA Tel. C. 1325

Other Branch Offices:

CANTON, CHANGSHA, HANKOW, HONGKONG, MANILA, PEKING and TIENTSIN

Complete Banking Facilities
Direct Personal Service

Interest on Deposit subject to check, also on time deposits. Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
Bought, Sold, Negotiated or Collected
Financing of Shipments: Mail or Cable Payments and Transfers

RESEARCH BUREAU

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 54,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hsuchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
			Cincinatti

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:
8441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, both in taels and dollars, according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manger
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

PARK-UNION FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

HEAD OFFICE, NEW YORK

Owned and controlled By
The National Park Bank, New York Union Bank of Canada

BRANCHES:
SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH: 1 Kiukiang Road. Telephone C. 1174

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 9 NINGPO ROAD
Hongkew Branch: 15 N. SZECHUEN ROAD

Your saving account with this Bank is worth 100 cents on the dollar all the time plus 4 per cent interest compounded semi-annually.

Our pamphlet "HOW TO SAVE" supplied upon request.

Telephones:

Head Office	*Hongkew Branch*
C. 4522 C. 4523	N. 1115
Banking Department	Foreign Department
Savings Department	Trust Department

Branches and agencies in all principal cities.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd

Authorised Capital $2,000,000
Paid up Capital 2,000,000
Reserve Fund 200,000

Head Office:—2 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
Shanghai Branch:—30 The Bund.
London Bankers:—The London Joint Stock, London, City and Midland Bank Ltd.
Agencies and Correspondents in the principal Commercial centres of the world.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities
Fixed and current deposit accounts opened on terms according to arrangement.

LI TSE FONG,
Manager.

Provisions Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on May 4, 1920.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	18-20
Pork	„	28-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	18-20
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	30-40
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	20-25
Salmon	„	none
Samli	„	$1.00-$1.50
Soles	„	16-18
Whitebait	„	12-14
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	each	80-$1.00
Hare	„	none
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	22-24
Geese	each	80-$1.00
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	18-20
Quail	„	18-20
Snipe	„	12-16
Teal	„	16-18
Turkey	per lb.	65-70
Woodcock	each	30-40
Wild Duck	„	40-45
Wild Geese	„	none
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Plover	each	10-15
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	18-20
Bananas	„	10-12
Sherries	„	15-20
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	20-30
Oranges	per lb.	18 20
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	„	14-16
Persimmons	„	none
Peehoes	„	none
Plums	„	8-10
Pumeloes	each	18-20
Pineapples	„	12-15
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	none
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	4-5
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Broad Beans	per lb.	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	3-4
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	6-8
Cabbage	each	5-10
Carrots	per bunch	3-4
Cauliflower	each	30-50
Celery	per bunch	6-16
Egg Plant	per lb.	12-15
French Beans	„	12-14
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	50-60
Onions	„	18-20
Parsnips	per bunch	4-8
Peas	per lb.	5-6
Potatoes	per picul	$4.00-4.50
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	1-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	50 lbs.	$4.00
Flour, Australian	„	$3.75
Flour, Shanghai	„	$2.40
Rice	200 lb.	$9.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 18.00
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

F. J. W. Melville.
Chief Inspector.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE
For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Russia May 9
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela May 12
For Europe:
Per M.M. s.s. A. Behic May 9
Per P. and O. s.s. Dunera May 10
For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi M. May 11

MAILS DUE
From U.S. and Canada
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. May 13
Per C.M. s.s. China May 14
From Europe
Per M.M. s.s. Lt. de la Tour May 13
From Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi M. May 2

The Voice In The Drum

A Dramatic One-Act Playlet by George Woodruff Johnston

PERSONS IN THE PLAY
The Girl
The Man
Place—A City
Time—The Present

(Copyright, 1920, Dr. G. W. Johnston)

(The scene is a tawdry, shabby sitting-room in an old-fashioned boarding-house. As the curtain rises a small, slim girl is vaguely seen rummaging in the table drawer. Next she abstracts a banknote from a dress coat and a crumpled wad of them from a white dress waistcoat, both thrown carelessly over a chair. Throughout all this she is hurried and frightened and works with a breathless intensity. Finally she dislodges a cane, propped against the wall, and it falls to the floor with a bang. Panic-stricken she darts hither and thither, seeking a way of escape, but there is none except through the doorway, beyond which movement is audible. In her desperation she switches off the lamp and crouches behind the table. A moment later the lights flash on and a man is visible, standing beside the doorway. He wears dress trousers, a white shirt and has a white neck-scarf loosely knotted about his neck. He holds a revolver. At the sight the girl gasps and cowers on the floor. Detecting her presence the man levels his revolver at her hiding place.)

"Come out of that! Quick, or I'll fire!"

MAN—Come out of that! Quick, or I'll fire. *(The girl clambers to her feet and stands behind the table, a picture of shame and terror. Stares at the girl in astonishment. Then lowers his pistol with a laugh.)* Well, if it isn't a skirt! *(As the man approaches her the girl, watching her chance, dodges around the table in an effort to run past him and escape through the door. Covers her with his pistol.)* Halt! No monkey business! Up with your hands! *(The girl lifts her hands awkwardly and only partially.)* Way up! That's the stuff! Now come here where I can get a good look at you! *(The girl approaches him slowly and affrightedly. As he starts to search her with his left hand, still keeping her covered with the revolver in his right, she flinches and draws back.)* Keep still! Safety first, you know. Got such a thing as a gun on you?

GIRL *(shiveringly)*—No! Take yours away, please! It scares me!

MAN *(lowers his gun, steps back a pace or two and looks her over from head to heel. His eyes are cold and cruel. There is always on his lips a faint, satirical smile. He speaks with a suave sarcasm)*—Too bad! Never saw a gun before and it frightened her. Poor little thing.

GIRL *(swaying from fright and exhaustion)*—May I take my hands down now? They're tired.

MAN—I guess so. *(He takes her chin in his hand and turns her face abruptly to the light.)* I've seen you somewhere. Where?

GIRL—On the stairs, most likely. I live on the top floor.

MAN—You do? What's your name?

GIRL *(sinks into a chair beside the table. Faintly)*—It's Jessie—Jessie Dean.

MAN—Jessie Dean? *(With a shrug of his shoulders and a smile.)* Well, I suppose that'll do as well as any other name. But how did you get in here, Jessie Dean? Tell me that!

GIRL—The door was unlocked.

MAN *(starts and searches his pockets hastily. Finding his door key therein he holds it up smilingly)*—You're right! But look here, Jessie! What did you come here for? It's two o'clock in the morning. Rather late for a neighborly call, don't you think?

GIRL *(shoots a swift, stealthy glance at the man over her shoulder. Moistening her dry lips she mutters)*—I made a mistake—going up to my room in the dark. I was tired—dazed.

MAN *(seated lazily on the table edge he picks up one after another such small objects as lie upon it and passes them through his hands, seeming unconsciously to weigh, measure and test them. He speaks with a sham seriousness)*—Dazed? *Dazed?* I guess that's what was the matter with me when *I* got home last night—forgetting to lock my own door. But don't tell me *you'd* been boozing, Jessie! A nice girl like you! I wouldn't believe it! *(He switches on the table lamp and tilts the shade so as to throw its light full upon the girl. He looks her over cynically.)* You come from the country, don't you, Jessie?

GIRL *(nods her head wearily)*—Yes.

MAN—I thought so. Dazed! Just a little country June bug, bumbling and buzzing around and butting into the wrong places in the dark! You look like a June bug, Jessie—plain brown all over; brown dress, brown hat, brown——

GIRL *(wrings about in her chair and faces him with quivering lips and trembling hands)*—Don't make fun of me! Don't!

MAN *(quickly and harshly)*—Then tell me the truth! You don't expect me to swallow that dope you're feeding me, do you? Come!

GIRL *(distractedly)*—Oh, stop tormenting me! Let me go, won't you? *Please!*

MAN—Not much. *(He points to some odds and ends of papers which the girl in her hasty search of the table drawer had scattered on the floor.)* You've been frisking my things. What were you after?

GIRL *(flames out defiantly)*—I wanted money! I had to have it—*had* to!

MAN—But why did you pick me out? Why did you come in here? That's what I want to know.

GIRL—Yours was the first door I found unlocked going upstairs. I was dazed, I tell you—desperate! I'd been down at the river. I stood on the dock, I don't know how long! I don't know how long I stood there—the black water—the stars shining in it! *(She shudders and covers her face with her hands.)* But I lost my nerve. I couldn't do it—couldn't!

MAN *(in mock sympathy)*—You? Sure not! What would be the use? Take it from me, Jessie, so long as a girl is young and pretty there's nothing in this drowning business—not a thing!

GIRL *(passionately)*—There's not a thing in living—not for me! I can't get work. I'm hungry! Do you know what it is to be hungry—to have something burning inside of you night and day—gnawing, gnawing, gnawing at you like a dog? Do you know what it is to have no place to go—do you—*no* place to go?

MAN—You said you lived upstairs.

GIRL—I lied. I couldn't pay my rent. I was put out last night. *(Her arms fall hopelessly upon the table and she buries her face in them.)* Oh, if I could only go back—go home! But I'm ashamed! I couldn't face them! A failure—a good-for-nothing—that's what I am! And now—a thief! Oh, what a fool I was! Oh, if I'd never come away!

MAN *(a slight pause ensues. Then the man leans over the table and looks the girl straight in the eyes)*—Just about at the end of your string, Jessie? Is that it?

GIRL—At the end of my string! *(Then suddenly she breaks out with passionate fervor.)* How lonesome I've been! How lonesome and miserable I've been—in the dark—with the lights——

MAN—The lights?

GIRL *(rises from her chair and stares into vacancy, as though fascinated by the vision that confronts her)*—I could see them from my window. I couldn't stay in bed with them sparkling over there—over the tops of the houses—like diamonds! Many and many a night I've sat there in the dark, looking at them—the whole sky bright—bright!

MAN *(cuts in swiftly, tensely)*—I get you! It's the *white* lights, you mean. And I know what you are thinking about, sitting there in your room—what was fretting your heart out! Why were *you* up under the roof, in the dark, in the cold, nailed down to some old rickety chair? That's what you were thinking about! That's what was fretting you! While *other* girls were right down *in* the lights, all dolled up, cabaret suppers, fox-trotting, maybe——

GIRL—No, no! Not that! It wasn't that!

MAN—Then it was something mighty like it. *(He walks deliberately around her, scrutinizing her from head to heel, appraising her, like a slave-dealer.)* And you, as good a looker as any of them! Hard luck! Hard luck! *(His manner changes completely. His gaze softens. His tones become hushed, soothing. His touch is gentle, reassuring, as he lays a hand on each of her shoulders and holds her off at arm's length, looking directly into her eyes.)* Poor little June bug! You never had much fun, did you? Just blew in from the country and bumped your head against the city and then—nearly fell into the river! It's a mean trick the city plays on girls like you! *(He draws her closer to him. She flutters, trying to pull away. But his compelling eyes never for an instant lose touch with hers, and his voice flows on, soft, cajoling.)* Poor little kid! Wanted pretty clothes like other girls; wanted good times like other girls—and couldn't get 'em. But never mind, girlie! The end of the world isn't due to-night! The white lights will burn just as bright to-morrow night as they do now—brighter, maybe. Don't worry! Your chance will come.

GIRL—My chance? What do you mean?

MAN—There are plenty of dresses in the shops, lots prettier than this one ever was. There are slippers; just your size, with high heels and with silver buckles on them, and the cutest little hats, one for every day in the week.

GIRL *(wistfully, with trembling hands and sparkling eyes)*—You mean? What do you mean? How—when will my chance come?

MAN *(earnestly, gravely)*—Tell me, sister! What would you do to live easy and sleep soft? What would you do to get all you wanted to eat and drink; all the clothes you wanted to wear—the real stuff; all you wanted, mind you, and then some?

GIRL—Oh! Don't ask me!

MAN—What would you do—what wouldn't you do—to be quit of the river—to be quit of it for keeps?

GIRL *(shudders and covers her face with her hands)*—Tell me how! Tell me what to do!

MAN—But would you do it? Think!

GIRL—Yes! Tell me! Anything!

MAN *(stretches out his right hand and holds it flat, back upward. His speech grows quicker, crisper. He closes his eyes and turns his head aside, as though to concentrate his whole attention to the sense of feeling)*—Touch my hand with your fingers! *(The girl, surprised, curious, hesitates a moment, then does as she has been told.)* No, no! That won't do! Lighter! Just the tips! S—o! That's more like it! *(He takes a piece of string from the table, ties a knot in it and holds it out to her.)* Untie that knot!

GIRL *(as she undoes the knot quickly and dexterously the man critically studies every movement of her hands. She is eager, anxious for praise)*—There! It's untied! See! But—what's all this about? I don't understand.

MAN—Wait! *(He takes from his pocket a necklace of showy pearls, fondles it daintily, and holds it up before the girl's eyes.)* See that! Fasten it around my neck!

GIRL—Oh! Isn't it beautiful—beautiful! *(She steps behind him and clasps it about his neck.)*

MAN—Now, listen! I want you to unclasp it. If you can do it without my feeling it, without my knowing it—I'll give it to you!

GIRL *(starts back, amazed)*—To *me?* You'll give that necklace to me? Why? Why will you?

"The drum is calling us to salvation—to God."

No one ever gave me anything like that. No one ever spoke to me—no one ever treated me as you do.

MAN *(pats her hand lightly, closes his eyes and turns his head to one side)*—Now! *(The girl quickly and eagerly steps behind him and unfastens the necklace.)*

MAN *(good-humoredly)*—Rotten, sister! Rotten! You almost jarred me off my feet! *(The girl clasps and unclasps the necklace once more.)*

MAN—Worse!

GIRL—I'll never be able to do it! Never!

MAN—Forget it! I caught onto your hands the minute you held them up. And I know! If anybody does, *I do!* Once more!

GIRL *(when she has again unclasped the necklace she peeps anxiously about to ascertain if he has noticed. He has not, but stands motionless, his eyes shut, his head turned to one side, waiting. The girl thereupon tiptoes around in front of him and holds the string of pearls up before his eyes, proudly, with a gay little laugh)*—There! I've done it! I always was quick with my fingers. They used to say at home——

MAN *(in good-natured banter)*—Don't be too cocky, girlie! You're in the kindergarten yet. You've got to learn how to unhook the goods so you can do it in the dark. You've got to learn to do it so *fine* that it won't even rustle a cobweb. You've got to learn to pass 'em to me with a hundred guys looking on, maybe. Oh, it's a great game, sister! Beats jumping in the river all to death. But I'll have to work on you a month before I dare put you on the job.

GIRL *(she speaks thoughtfully, in a low tone)*—The job? Where?

MAN—Why, the opera, Peacock Alley, cabarets — everywhere — everywhere they've got "Welcome" on the doormat and the dames doll up and go. *He yawns and stretches himself lazily.)* Of all the nuts in this crazy world they're the worst—the dames! They'd tie a string of millstones around their necks if they cost as much as diamonds—and die happy trying to lug 'em about! *(His manner changes abruptly. He takes the girl's hands in his.)* Do you get me?

GIRL *(hesitatingly)*—Yes!. I—get you!

MAN—And you're wise to what the job is? *(The girl nods her bowed head.)*

MAN *(gently raises her chin so as to compel her to look at him)*—And are you game?

GIRL *(mutteringly)*—I used to think—I used to believe—that—stealing! *(A slight pause. Then she grips the man by the arms and breaks out passionately.)* But I *can't* go back upstairs, and wait, and wait—and starve! I want my chance! Give it to me! Yes; I'm game! *(The man gently takes the necklace from her hand, quietly steps behind her and clasps it about her neck. Softly, insidiously his arms steal around her. With a momentary tremor she closes her eyes and lays her head on his breast, awaiting the desired, the expected kiss. The man bends his head to give it, when, suddenly, the girl starts violently, pushes him away, and stands, her body tense, listening.)*

GIRL—What's that?

MAN—What? *(Jerks his revolver from his pocket. But the terror, the awe in her voice freeze him. He stands rooted to the spot. His hand, clutching the pistol, hangs poised in midair. Finally he breaks out in fretful irritation.)* What do you hear? Tell me! *(A slight pause ensues.)* Can't you talk? What is it?

GIRL *(in a tense whisper)*—A drum! *(Now, at last, it is audible—the beating of a bass drum—distant, dull, monotonous.)*

MAN *(relieved)*—A drum? What of it?

GIRL *(her eyes veer to the window. She is puzzled, a little frightened)*—I don't know! *(She starts to run toward the window. The man tries to detain her. She pulls away from his clutch.)* I must know! *(She reaches the window, and as she pulls the curtains aside dawn—hot and breathless—enters the room, stealing the color from it, dimming the lights and aging the face of the man.)*

MAN *(brutally)*—Come back here! Don't you hear me?

GIRL—Oh, I see! It's the Salvation Army. They're marching——

"But I can't go back upstairs and wait and starve! I want my chance! Give it to me! Yes, I'm game!"

MAN *(sulkily, bitterly)*—The guys! Can you beat it? Aren't they a scream, banging on that fool drum?

GIRL *(leaves the window and approaches him)*—But—it isn't the drum alone! Listen!

MAN—I can't hear anything else—nothing but that infernal drum! *(He stops abruptly. He breathes with painful effort. Into his eyes comes a look of terrified astonishment.)* I don't know what's the matter with me! It deafens me! It's beating here—like a great heart!

GIRL *(stands gazing affrightedly about her)*—But there's something else—something besides the drum! I can't make out what—where! I'm frightened! It's in this room! It's in the air!

MAN *(his face is contorted, his tones are harsh)*—It's the drum, I tell you! It'll drive me crazy! *(He strides to the window and shouts through it.)* Shut up, out there!

GIRL *(trying to drag him back from the window)*—Don't. Don't! You don't know what you're saying! Listen! Can't you hear it *now?* The whole air quivers with it! *(She pauses. She crosses her hands on her breast and lifts her eyes reverently.)* It's like the flutter of many wings. It's like the rushing of great waters. It's like the thunder in the hills.

MAN *(wheels suddenly and cowers as though a thunderbolt had crashed down beside him. Aghast, he creeps across the room, his head sunk between his shoulders, his hands upraised, as if to fend off some stupendous force)*—I hear it! I hear it now! It's a mighty VOICE speaking in the drum! *(Shuddering, he clutches at his breast.)* It's got me—got me here—my heart, my soul—that nothing else could touch! The VOICE is calling! It's speaking to *me!* *(As though palsied, he sinks into a chair. Staring unseeingly before him his next words seem to flow unconsciously from his lips in tones that are low pitched, almost chanting.)* "The wages of sin is death. But if thou repent and turn from thy wicked ways, lo, thy sins, though they be scarlet, shall be purged, and thou shalt surely live." *(As these words are spoken the girl stands mute, her head bent, her face hidden in her hands.)*

MAN *(springs from his chair and stretches out his hands toward the window, through which is heard, faintly but continuously, the dull, monotonous beating of the drum. His whole frame is shaking, his voice is impassioned)*—What! You can't mean me—not *me*—a dirty, low-born thief, stealing from women to squander what I steal on other women? No! I'm rotten to the marrow of my bones! *(He turns and seizes the girl roughly by the shoulder.)* See this girl—as weak as water—and I dragging her down, as I have done a dozen others like her! No! You *can't* mean me!

GIRL—You said *my* chance would come. It has! And *yours!* Listen! The drum! *(She lifts the hand, hanging inert at his side, and lays in it the money she has stolen from him and the jewels he has clasped about her neck. Then, like a shadow, she crosses the room to the doorway, draws the curtains covering it a little way apart, and, wheeling around to face him, cries excitedly.)* The drum is calling us—to salvation—to God!

MAN *(remains motionless, staring at the window, through which the first rays of the sun are now streaming. Through his heedless fingers the necklace and the roll of money slip unregarded to the floor. The squares his shoulders and throws back his head. His eyes flash as his voice rings out)*—I come! *(He turns and strides to the door, where the girl stands waiting. She draws the portieres farther apart. Together they step across the threshold, and in silence the heavy folds close behind them. As they do so the curtain falls, and for a moment or two after it has come to rest the drum continues to beat—distant, muffled, mysterious.)*

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangyu**, Capt. W. Phillip, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ichang**, Capt. Ishister, will leave on Monday, May 10, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Kutwo**, 2,564 Tons, Captain Forrster, will sail for he abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, May 10, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passage. Outside Office Hours Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Siangyang Maru**, Capt. J. A. Scott. will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Monday, May 10**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kianghsin**, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Tuckwo**, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, May 11, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Department. After Office Hours C. 250

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tafoo Maru**, Captain H Asai, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung Wharf on Tuesday, May 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, May 11**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung**, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, May 12**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Captain K. E. Tuebben will leavef rom the French Bund on **Thursday, May 13**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Loongwo**, 3,925 Tons, Capt. Findelson, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Friday, May 14**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Captain C. C. Williams, will leavef rom the French Bund on **Friday, May 14**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain G. D. S. Mills, will leave on **Saturday, May 15**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Kungping**, Capt. C. Shepperd. will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. E. Edwardes, will leave on **Monday, May 10**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen**, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on Tuesday at 3:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WENCHOW.—The Str. **Haean**, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shantung**, Captain Monkman, will sail from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, May 11, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning**, Captain W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, May 13**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Captain A. V. Harrison, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, May 15, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Africa Maru**, Capt. H. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on **May 17**. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) Via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Capt. M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on **May 29**, at ——. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Hsinming**, Capt. H. Mackinon, will leave on **Sunday** at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN Direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the s.s. **Kwangping**, on **May 10**. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. C. 1114.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Yushun**, Capt. J. H. Davis, will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. **Toonan**, Captain C. Taylor, will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien**, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, May 11**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

DAIREN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chinkiang**, Capt. B. A. Thomson, will leave on **Tuesday, May 11**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Shansi**, Capt. J. A. McCulloch, will leave on **Tuesday, May 11**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN Via TSINGTAU.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yang tszepoo wharf on **May 15**. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA** No. 4 The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, May 15**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chenan**, Captain J. S. De Wolf, will leave from the Watung Wharf on Saturday, May 15, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

Vessels Loading For Foreign Ports Will Be Found on Page 27

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 9	—	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May 10	—	New York	Tadjima M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 10	—	N. Y. v. Vancouver	M. S. Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
May 11	—	San Francisco	Eikhorn	Am.	S. & Dix
May 12	—	Portland	Coaxet	Am.	Adl. Line
May 12	—	San Francisco	West Cadron	Am.	Dollar Co.
May 15	—	Seattle	Brave Couer	Am.	S. & Dix
May 18	—	Seattle	Toyohashi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 19	—	Seattle	West Jester	Am.	A. T. Co.
May 19	—	Baltimore	Eurana	Am.	S. & Dix.
May 19	—	New Orleans	West Hembrie	Am.	S. & Dix
May 20	—	Portland	Angeles	Am.	C. P. Co.
May 21	—	New York	Eurymachus	Br.	B. & S.
May 22	—	San Francisco	†Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
May 22	—	Seattle	Edmore	Am.	Adl. Line
May 25	—	San Francisco	West Cahokia	Am.	S. & Dix
May 26	—	San Francisco	†China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co
May 28	—	New York	Lima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 29	—	Vancouver	†E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May 30	—	Seattle	West Ivis	Am.	S. & Dix
May 30	—	Baltimore v. M'nean	West Boro	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May 30	—	San Francisco	†Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
May 30	—	Seattle	†Kashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 31	—	New York	Howick Hall	Br.	B. & S.
June 2	—	San Francisco	West Hepburn	Am.	Dollar Co.
June 3	—	San Francisco	West Himrod	Am.	S. & Dix
June 4	—	New Orleans	Lancaster	Am.	S. & Dix
June 5	—	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June 5	—	San Francisco	†Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co
June 10	—	Portland	West Navaria	Am.	C. P. Co.
June 10	—	New York	Wytheville	Am.	Adl. Line
June 12	—	Vancouver	†Mongteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June 15	—	Seattle	Stanley	Am.	A. T. Co.
June 17	—	Vancouver, N. Y.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
June 19	—	San Francisco	†Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
June 19	—	Seattle	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 20	—	San Francisco	†Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
June 20	—	Baltimore v. P'ama	West Moreland	Am.	S. & Dix
June 20	—	Portland	West Keats	Am.	C. P. Co.
June 22	—	San Francisco	†Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
July 12	—	Seattle	Maquan	Am.	A. T. Co.
July 31	—	Vancouver	Grace Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 10	—	Kobe	Takada	Br.	M.M. & Co.
May 11	—	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R. V. F.
May 12	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 14	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 15	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Chikugo M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 16	—	Kobe	Arratoon Apcar	Br.	M.M. & Co.
May 18	—	N'saki, K., Y'hama	Wakanoura M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 19	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 22	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 22	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 23	—	Kobe	Inaba Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 9	—	Marseilles	†Armand Behic	Fr.	M.M. Cie
May 10	—	Calcutta	Takada	Br.	M. M. & Co.
May 11	—	Bombay	†Dunera	Br.	M.M. & Co.
May 11	—	London	Tydeus	Br.	B. & S
May 12	—	Australia, etc.	Kedderpore	Br.	M.M. & Co.
May 15	—	R'dam, Hamburg	†Tjitaroem	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
May 15	—	Java	†Tjiliwong	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
May 16	—	London, etc.	†Mishima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 16	—	Calcutta	Arratoon Apcar	Br.	M. M. & Co.
May 20	—	A'dam, L'don, A'erp	Telemachus	Br.	B. & S.
May 20	—	Liverpool	Priam	Br.	B. & S.
May 20	—	Liverpool	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S
May 22	—	London	†Novara	Br.	M. M. & Co.
May 23	—	Hamburg, etc.	Toyooka Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 23	—	Trieste	Africa	Ital.	Dod. & Co.
May 23	—	M'lles, Liverpool	Kamakura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 24	—	Singapore	†Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
May 24	—	London	Glenade	Br.	G. L. E. A.
May 24	—	London, etc.	†Sado Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 27	—	L'don. A'dam, A'werp	Teiresias	Br.	B. & S
May 30	—	London, etc.	†Delta	Br.	M.M. & Co.
June 3	—	L'don, A'dam, H'burg	Neleus	Br.	B. & S.
June 1	—	Marseilles	Cardillere	Fr.	M. M. Cie
June 6	—	Scandinavia	Asia	Dan.	E. A. Co.
June 6	—	London, etc.	†Nellore	Br.	M.M. & Co.
June 9	—	Scandinavia	Siam	Dan.	E.A. Co.
June 15	—	Amsterdam, H'burg	Batjan	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
June 17	—	L'don, A'ham, A'werp	Deucalion	Br.	B. & S.
June 24	—	Genoa, M'lles, L'pool	Talthybius	Br.	B. & S.
June 30	—	Marseilles	†Porthos	Fr.	M. M. Cie
July 1	—	L., A'dam, H'burg	Helenus	Br.	B. & S.
July 11	—	Marseilles	†Amazone	Fr.	M. M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 8	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Tenyo Maru	Br.	B. & S.
May 8	—	Foochow, etc.	Tean	Jap.	O.S.K.
May 8	2.00	F'chow, K'lung, Takao	Keelung M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
May 9	—	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Keelung M.	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co
May 9	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Kungping	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 10	4.30	Ningpo	Hangsang	Br.	B. & S.
May 10	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
May 11	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
May 11	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Kiangteen	Br.	B. & S.
May 11	—	Wenchow	Shantung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 13	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Haean	Br.	B. & S.
May 13	—	Hongkong	Sunning	Jap.	T.K.K.
May 14	—	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
May 15	9.00*	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
May 17	—	Hongkong	Africa Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
May 17	—	Hongkong	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May 21	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May 23	—	Hongkong	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
May 24	—	Hongkong	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co
May 24	—	Hongkong	Monteagle	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co,
May 29	—	Manila, Hongkong	Ecuador	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 9	2.00	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
May 11	3.00	Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus.	R. V. F.
May 11	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
May 11	D.L.	Chefoo Newchwang	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
May 11	D.L.	Dairen	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
May 11	—	Chefoo & Tientsin	Yushun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
May 11	—	Newchwang	Tooman	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 15	9.00*	Tsingtau	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
May 15	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
May 15	—	T'tau, T'tsin, D'ren	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
May 18	9.30*	Tsingtau, Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
May 24	4.30	Tsingtau & Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
May 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
May 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 10	D.L.	Pukow	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
May 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang M.	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 10	D.L.	Kiukiang	Loksang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
May 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co
May 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
May 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
May 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
May 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Sulyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
May 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co
May 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
May 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
May 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
May 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
May 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

† CARRYING MAIL.
* A. M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT D.L.—DAYLIGHT

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
	May 8	Ajax	Am. transport
P. & O. B.I.	Mar. 28	Alacrity	Br. gun-boat
B. I.	May 3	Cairo	Br. cruiser
KND	May 1	Elcano	Am. gun-boat
K. N. D.	Apr. 1	Fushimi	Jap. gun-boat
I. C.	Apr. 17	Gen. Alava	Am. gun-boat
B.N.B.	Mar. 26	Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
I. C.	May 2	Teal	Br. gun-boat

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "NGANKIN" ..... sails midnight, May 11th.
S.S. "WOOSUNG" ..... sails midnight, May 12th.
S.S. "SHENGKING" ..... sails midnight, May 13th.

Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).
S.S. "TUNGCHOW" ..... sails May 15th, 10 a.m.
S.S. "SHUNTIEN" ..... sails May 18th, 3 p.m.
S.S. "FENGTIEN" ..... sails May 11th, 3 p.m.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "SHANTUNG" ..... direct, May 11th.
S.S. "SUNNING" ..... via Amoy May 13th.
S.S. "YINGCHOW" ..... (via Swatow) May 15.

Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

FOR TSINGTAO.
S.S. "CHENAN" ..... sails May 15th.

FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" ..... at 4.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc. see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
French Bund.

Tel. Nos:
Passengers: Central No. 401.
Freight: Central No. 77.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO

AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Venezuela	May 22	S.S. Ecuador	May 20
S.S. Ecuador	June 19	S.S. Colombia	June 26
S.S. Colombia	July 17	S.S. Venezuela	July 24

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

CARGO STEAMERS

	Due at Shanghai	Leave for San Francisco
EASTERN MERCHANT	May 11	May 22
WEST CADDOA	May 11	June 1

ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE
For Singapore, Colombo, Mediterranean Ports and Baltimore.

MONTHLY SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
ELKRIDGE ..... June 25
WEST CONOB ..... May 28

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA

BALTIMORE SERVICE
Sailings from San Francisco via Central America, Panama Canal, Puerto Colombia and Havana

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Soiano"

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
TENYO MARU ..... May 30, 1920
SHINYO MARU ..... June 20, 1920

FOR HONGKONG
TENYO MARU ..... May 13, 1920

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings
Telephone No. 3229.

CPOS

ATLANTIC RESERVATIONS

Can be arranged by cable or letter for all passengers to Europe, whether crossing Pacific via C.P.O.S. steamer or outside steamer. Frequent sailings Montreal to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passage orders issued here with reservations endorsed thereon.

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SOLD

PACIFIC SAILINGS

To Vancouver	To Manila & Hongkong
Emp. of Japan May 29	†Emp. of Japan May 17
Emp. of Asia June 5	*Emp. of Asia May 21
Monteagle June 12	†Monteagle May 24
Emp. of Russia July 3	*Via Manila
	† To Hongkong direct.

For Fares, Tickets and other information apply to

Freight Office	Passenger Office
Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Shanghai,	Palace Hotel 19 The Bund Shanghai,
Telephone, Central 181	Telephone, Central 182

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

LLOYD TRIESTINO

Fast Passenger Service, Regular Sailings for
Trieste and Adriatic Ports
taking cargo on through Bill of Lading to
Adriatic, Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

Next sailings:—
*S.S. "AFRICA" about 23rd May
* Carrying Passengers.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
AGENTS
Union Building Telephone Central 1693

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR SEATTLE
S.S. EDMORE Sails about May 22nd

FOR PORTLAND
S.S. COAXET Sails about May 12th

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points. For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE

JOHN J. GORMAN, General Agent
GEO. A. HEYBURN, Asst. Gen. Agent

Telegraphic Address: "ADMIRALINE."

53 Szechuen Road. Telephone Central 1471.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers

SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT

Sailings From Shanghai
SUBJECT TO CHANGE

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
via Japan and Honolulu
S. S. "CHINA" (10,200 tons)* ..... May 26
S.S. "NANKING" (15,000 tons) ..... June 5
S.S. "NILE" (14,000 tons) ..... June 22
*Will not call Yokohama and Honolulu

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "CHINA" ..... May 14
S.S. "NANKING" ..... May 23
S.S. "NILE" ..... May 24

FOR SINGAPORE
via Hongkong
S.S. "NILE" ..... May 24

For further information regarding Passenger Fares, Sailings, Freight Rates, etc., apply to
J. P. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Cable address "CHIMAIL" Phone "Central 4778"
Corner Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government,
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, Marseilles, London and Antwerp:—

	Tons		
MISHIMA MARU ...	16,000	Capt. S. Takano,	May 16
SODA MARU	12,500	Capt. N. Tanaka,	May 24

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Hamburg via ports:—

TOYOOKA AMRU ...	15,000	Capt. S. Shiratori,	May 23

For Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool via ports: —

KAMAKURA MARU.	12,500	Capt. S. Shioya,	May 23

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Seattle:—

TOYOHASHI MARU.	15,000	Capt. K. Hayashi,	May 18
KASHIMA MARU ...	19,000	Capt. M. Machida,	May 30
FUSHIMA MARU ..	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	June 19

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA

TSUYAMA MARU...	15,000	Capt. O. Sakamoto,	May 10
LIMA MARU		Capt. ——	May 30

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. T. Terada,	May 14
WAKANOURA MARU	——	Capt. J. Fujisawa,	May 18
KASUGA MARU ...	7,000	Capt. K. Inatsu,	May 25

FOR JAPAN

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Seo,	May 23

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Kishimoto,	May 12
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. T. Kusano,	May 15
KUMANO MARU ...	9,500	Capt. S. Sasaki,	May 19
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. G. Shinomiya,	May 22

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	June 21

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Toisawa,	May 30

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Manila).

AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shibata,	May 26
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	June 23
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamasaki,	June 23

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

PUGET SOUND TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

SEATTLE-MANILA via SHANGHAI & HONGKONG

	WEST BOUND arrive Shanghai	EAST BOUND leave Shanghai
STANLEY	May 14	June 15
MAQUAN	June 11	July 12
WEST IVAN	July 9	Aug. 10

Operated for account of UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

For rates and particulars apply to

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY
AGENTS
53 SZECHUEN ROAD Telephone Central 944

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON
Via Panama

S. S. "RADNOR" ..... Sails May 15
S. S. "WYTHEVILLE" ..... „ June 10

Operated for Account of U. S. Shipping Board

For rates and particulars apply to

THE BARBER S.S. LINES, INC.
THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents.
53 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1471

STRUTHERS & DIXON

INCORPORATED

Amalgamated with
COSMOPOLITAN SHIPPING CO. GREEN STAR LINE
NEW YORK NEW YORK
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Due INWARD Steamer	Date	Sailing OUTWARD Steamer	Date
West Himrod*	May 7	Elkhorn*	May 11
Dreif†	May 22	Brave Couer†	May 15
West Henshaw*	May 30	West Ivis†	May 30
		West Himrod*	June 3

(If sufficient inducement offers)

* San Francisco † Seattle

Through B/Ls issued to all Overland Points in U.S.A. and Canada
ATLANTIC & GULF PORTS VIA PANAMA SERVICE

Due INWARD		Sailing OUTWARD	
West Hembrie†	May 15	West Hembrie†	May 19
Eurana*	May 15	Eurana*	„ 19
Lancaster*	May 30	Lancaster*	June 4
West Moreland* and Fortnightly	June 15	West Moreland* and Fortnightly	June 20

* Baltimore † New Orleans

For rates, space or other particulars, apply to

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST, Shanghai, China.
L. EVERETT, Vice-Pres.

SHANGHAI OFFICE, 7, Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 2557.
J. S. EMENS, Agent

Telegrams "DIXSTRUTH"

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, MAY 9, 1920

High Water at Woosung Bar
(The night tides are higher than the day tides, they are about equal at 6 and 7 o'clock).
Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
Fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

A.M. Time	Range	P.M. Time	Range
3h. 38m.	7ft. 1in.	3h. 57m.	5ft. 3in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides),
Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H	M	P.M. H	M
2	40	[illegible]	

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
11 35 p.m. 9	58 a.m.	5h. 9m.	6h. 44m.	4h. 24m.	7h. 29m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai
For May 29.88in.
759.2mm.

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S. S. Lines

(Companies incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP
viaHONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT
S.S. "NOVARA" 22nd May
S.S. "DELTA" 30th May
S.S. "NELLORE" 6th June

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO
DUNERA 11th May

FOR CALCUTTA via JAPAN
S.S. "TAKADA" 11th May
S.S. "ARRATOON APCAR" 16th May

FOR SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via KOBE
S.S. "KIDDERPOR" about May 12th.

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG
S.S. "EASTERN" 19th May

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.
For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
AGENTS
24 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephones: Central 169 & 2069

CHINA PACIFIC COMPANY

AGENTS FOR
The Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.,
and
Sudden and Christenson.
Cargo Service between
Portland, Oregon and Shanghai, Tsingtao, Tientsin, and Dairen.

Sailings from China ports:—

S.S. ANGELES ..... about May 20th
S.S. WEST NAVARIA ... about June 10th
S.S. WEST KEATS ..... about June 20th

Through bills of lading issued to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

For information as to freight rates, etc., apply to:—

C. L. Seitz, *Manager*
6 KIUKIANG ROAD. 4th FLOOR.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
(Subject to Alteration)

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
HAVRE MARU	15,000		June 12	June 14

This steamer will not call at Marseilles.

FOR NEW YORK via PANNAMA Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama, New York

*ALASKA MARU ...	15,000	W. Miura,	May 30	June 1

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) vis Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

AFRICA MARU	18,000	H. Yamamoto,	June 1	June 2

FOR HONGKONG

AFRICA MARU	18,000	H. Yamamoto,	May 16	May 17

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao, Tientsin and Dairen).

KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	May 13	May 15

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	May 27	May 29

S.S. "CELEBES MARU" from EUROPE, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, and ANTWERP, ARRIVED ON THE 1st May, 1920.

These steamers marked* have no passenger accommodation.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235. Union Building, 4 The Bund.
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside, Tel. Nos. East 208, 209 & 212
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai.

Shipping Items

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The P. and O. s.s. Huntsgreen is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The P. and O. s.s. Nellore from London, is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai tomorrow. morning.

The P. and O. s.s. Delta from Bombay, is expected to arrive at Hongkong on May 17.

The B.I. s.s. Gharinda left Bombay on May 1 and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 19th.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. day.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yestertoday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Pukow for Shanghai yesterday. day.

The C.M. s.s. Feiching will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The P. and O. s.s. Itola, which left Bombay on May 1, is expected to arrive at Singapore on May 14.

The P. and O. s.s. Kedderpore, from London, left Hongkong at 6 o'clock Thursday morning and is due in Shanghai tomorow morning.

The C.M. s.s. Nanking sailed from San Francisco on April 29 and is due to arrive in Shanghai on May 23, via Honolulu and Yokohama.

The C.M. s.s. Nile sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu, Yokohama, Nagasaki and Shanghai on April 29 and is due to arrive at this port on May 24.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos, with the French mails of April 15, left Colombo on Tuesday and may be expected to arrive in Shanghai on May 21.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Kingsing is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Dairen tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru was expected to leave Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is due to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Tsuyama Maru is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Hongkong and beyond today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru is expected to leave Nagasagi for Shanghai today. and is due to arrive at the Wayside Wharf on Tuesday.

The M.M. s.s. Pelho will leave Haiphong for Shanghai tomorrow and may be expected to arrive at this port on Sunday, May 16.

The C.N. s.s. Shansi is expecte to arrive in Shanghai from Hong kong today.

The C.N. s.s. Chinkiang is ex pected to arive in Shanghai fron Swatow today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Shinsei Mart (chartered) left Chinwangtao fo Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

Th N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Tsingtau for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The M.M. s.s. Armand Behic arrived in Shanghai from Japan yesterday morning and will sail for Marseilles and way ports today. The tender Whangpoo with passengers and mails will leave the French Mail jetty at ten o'clock this morning.

arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok and Nagasaki yesterday and will sail for same ports on Tuesday. The passenger tender will leave the Customs jetty at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsh

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia arrived at Woosung from Hongkong yeterday afternoon and will sail for Japan, Victoria, B.C., and Vancouver, B.C., at noon today. The tender Alexandra with passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at nine o'clock this morning.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec.	2 —	Japan	Taiho Maru	Jap.	
Dec.	4 —	River ports	Lingyun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec.	6 —	Chinwangtao	Indigirka		
Dec.	16 —	Hankow	Meitan	Am.	Socony.
Dec.	25 —		Kanting	Chi.	
Dec.	25 —		Newchow		
Jan.	16 —		Meihu	Am.	Socony.
Jan.	21 —	Japan	Kifune Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar.	19 —	Japan	Kiyo Maru	Jap.	Kaiyosha
Mar.	22 —		Chienan	Chi.	W. & Co.
Apr.	1 —	Tsingtau	Shinfoo	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Apr.	10 —	River ports	Hwanlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
Apr.	14 —	.....	Palembang	Br.	A.P. Co.
Apr.	16 —	Foochow	Yungshin	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Apr.	22 —	Tientsin	Stasia	Fr.	S.M.C. de P.
Apr.	29 —	Hankow, etc.	Kuling	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	29 —	New York	C. of Colombo	Br.	M.B.K.
Apr.	30 —	Hankow	Kaitsu Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
Apr.	30 —	Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs
May	2 —	London	Sapphire	Br.	S, T. & Co.
May	3 —	Cruise	Store Nordsike	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
May	3 —	Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	H. Y. P.
May	3 —	Hongkong	Asia	Br.	B. & S.
May	5 —	Hongkong	Kungping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	5 —	Bombay	Dunera	Br.	M. M. Co.
May	5 —	Swatow	Wosang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May	6 —	Japan	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May	5 —	Cruise	Pingching	Chi.	Customs
May	6 —	Hongkong	Hangsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May	7 —	Tsingtau	Hozan Maru	Japan	H. H. Co.
May	7 —	Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	7 —	Tientsin	Yushun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	7 —	Hankow, etc.	Waishing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May	7 —	Hankow, etc.	Ningshao	Chi	N.S.S.N. Co.
May	7 —	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	7 —	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
May	7 —	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May	7 —	Liverpool	Tydeus	Br.	B. & S.
May	7 —	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	7 —	Newchwang	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
May	7 —	Chinwangtao	Fusan Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
May	7 —	Hongkong	Huichow	Br.	B. & S.
May	8 —	Japan	Armand Behic	Fr.	M. M. Cie.
May	8 —	Japan	Totomi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May	8 —	Hongkong	Loksang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May	8 —	Chinwangtao	Kwangchi	Br.	K.M.A.
May	8 —	Hankow	Tseangtah	Br.	C.I. & E.L. Co.
May	8 —	Hankow	Javary	Am.	B.A.T. Co.
May	8 —	Chefoo	Wanli	Chi	N.S.S.N. Co.
May	8 —	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May	8 —	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	8 —	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May	8 —	Hankow, etc.	Meinan	Am.	Socony.
May	8 —	Pukow	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
May	8 —	Tsingtau	Hakushin M.	Jap.	S. M. R. Co.
May	8 —	Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
May	8 —	Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	8 —		Montana	Am.	Adl. Line
May	8 —	Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May	8 —		Waukega	Am.	
May	8 —	Japan	Shikano M.	Jap.	M.B.K.
May	8 —	Calcutta	Takada	Br.	M. M. & Co.

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May	7 —	Cruise	U.S.S. Monocacy		
May	7 —	Cruise	U.S.S. Samar		
May	7 —	Cruise	U.S.S. Villalobas		
May	7 —	Hankow	Justin	Am.	B.A.T. Co.
May	8 —	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	8 —	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May	8 —	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
May	8 —	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May	8 —	Chinwangtao	Uraga Maru	Jan.	K.M.A.
May	8 —	Chinwangtao	Kashima Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
May	8 —	Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	8 —	Nanking	Yenoura Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
May	8 —	Hongkong	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May	8 —	Dairen, Tientsin	Shawhsing	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
May	8 —	London	Nore	Br.	M. M. & Co.
May	8 —	Tsingtau	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
May	8 —	S. H'kong, C'ton	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
May	8 —	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
May	8 —	Chefoo, Tientsin	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
May	8 —	Keelung	Quinnebang	Nor.	A.P.Co.
May	8 —	Cruise	H.M.S. Hawkin		
May	8 —	Chefoo, Tsingtau	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	8 —	Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S. M. R. Co.
May	8 —	Tsingtau	Fuso Maru	Jap.	S. M. R. Co.
May	8 —	Foochow, etc.	Keelung M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
May	8 —	Chefoo, Tientsin	Astrakan	Rus.	R. V. F.
May	8 —	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Arrivals

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
May	7 —	Chinwangtao	Fusan Maru	Jap.	K. M. A.
May	7 —	Hongkong	Huichow	Br.	B. & S.
May	8 —	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	8 —	Japan	Armand Behic	Fr.	M. M. Cie.
May	8 —	Japan	Totomi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	8 —	Hongkong	Loksang	Br.	J. M. & Co
May	8 —	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	Br.	K.M.A.
May	8 —	Hankow	Tseangtah	Br.	C.I.&E.L. Co.
May	8 —	Hankow	Javary	Am.	
May	8 —	Chefoo	Wanli	Chi	N.S.S.N. Co.
May	8 —	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May	8 —	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
May	8 —	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
May	8 —	Hankow, etc.	Meinan	Am.	Socony.
May	8 —	Pukow	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
May	8 —	Tsingtau	Hakushin Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
May	8 —	Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
May	8 —	Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co.
May	8 —		Montana	Am.	Adl Line
May	8 —	Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May	8 —		Waukega	Am.	
May	8 —	Japan	Shikano M.	Jap.	M.B.K.
May	8 —	Cruise	U.S.S. Ajax		
May	8 —	Calcutta	Takada	Br.	M. M. & Co.

Vesse's Due

Africa Maru, *Tacoma*	May 15
Chekiang, *Tientsin*	May 15
Chenan, *Hongkong*	May 13
Chinkiang, *Swatow*	May 9
Chikugo Maru, *Japan*	May 12
China, *San Francisco*	May 14
Chungking, *Hankow*	May 14
E. of Japan, *Vancouver*	May 17
Feiching, *Foochow*	May 11
Fengtien, *Tientsin*	May 9
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	May 9
Huntsgreen, *London*	May 14
Ichang, *Hongkong*	May 9
Kiangteen, *Ningpo*	May 11
Kiangwah, *Hankow*	May 15
Kiangyung, *Hankow*	May 14
Kiangyu, *Hankow*	May 17
Kingsing, *Tientsin*	May 10
Kidderpore, *London*	May 9
Kiangfoo, *Hankow*	May 11
Kobe Maur *Dairen*	May 16
Loongwo, *Hankow*	May 13
Lt. de la Tour, *Marseilles*	May 12
Luenho, *Hankow*	May 15
Luenyi, *Hankow*	May 16
Ngankin, *Hankow*	May 9
Omi Maru, *Japan*	May 9
Pelho, *Saigon*	May 16
Poyang, *Hankow*	May 15
Shansi, *Hongkong*	May 9
Shengking, *Hankow*	May 12
Shuntien, *Tienstin*	May 16
Sinkiang, *Hongkong*	May 17
Suiwo, *Hankow*	May 16
Suiyang, *Hongkong*	May 15
Sunning, *Hongkong*	May 10
Tatung, *Hankow*	May 13
Tenyo Maru, *S. Francisco*	May 13
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	May 9
Tungchow, *Tientsin*	May 12
Woosung, *Hankow*	May 10
Yamashiro M., *Japan*	May 11
Wuchang, *Hankow*	May 17
Yingchow, *Tsingtau*	May 13

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Armand Behic will leave the M.M. Jetty at (French Bund) at 10 a.m.

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails on board the C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia will leave the Customs jetty at 9 a.m.

TOMORROW

The tender Gutzlaff conveying passengers and mails on board the P. and O. s.s. Dunera will leave the Cutoms jetty at 5 p.m.

Tuesday, May 11, 1920

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

Tuesday, May 18, 1920

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9:30 a.m.

Vessels Loading

For Foreign Ports

VANCOUVER, B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C.:—The R.M.S. Empress of Russia will leave Woosung on Sunday, May 9, for above ports. The tender will leave the Customs Jetty with passengers and hand baggage only at 9 a.m. on Sunday. For Passage, apply to G. M. JACKSON, Palace Hotel Building, 19a Bund. Tel. Cen. 182. For Freight, apply to P. A. Cox, Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Cen. 181.

NEW YORK, JAPAN PORTS SAN FRANCISCO PANAMA and NEW YORK.—The Str. Alaska Maru, Captain W. Miura, will be despatched from Shanghai on or about June 1, at ——— For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Telphone Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. Via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Manila Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, to, will be despatched on June 2. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

Europe Via Haiphong, Singapore, Colombo, Post said, Marseilles, London, Antwerp Rotterdam and Hamburg.—The Str. Havre Maru, Captain ——— will be despatched from Shanghai on or about June 14. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Shinyo Maru	Apr.	4
West Ira	Apr.	5
Satanta	Apr.	6
Broad Arrow	Apr.	21
Colombia	Apr.	25
West Elcajon	Apr.	27
West Niger	Apr.	30
Acme	May	1
West Wind	May	4
Korea Maru	May	6
For Tacoma		
Manila Maru	Apr.	30
For Seattle		
Tajima Maru	Apr.	1
Elkton	Apr.	3
Milkesan Maru	Apr.	6
Hwahwu	Apr.	7
Katori Maru	Apr.	17
Suwa Maru	May	6
For Portland		
Pawlet	Apr.	16
For Vancouver		
Empress of Japan	Apr.	1
Monteagle	Apr.	8
Empress of Asia	Apr.	11
Methven	Apr.	17
Melville Dollar	Apr.	20
Harold Dollar	Apr.	27
M. S. Dollar	Apr.	29
For New York		
Winyah	Apr.	2
Gaelic Prince	Apr.	3
Amur Maru	Apr.	3
Charlton Hall	Apr.	22
Luceric	Apr.	25
Genoa Maru	Apr.	20
For London etc.		
Banca	Apr.	1
Kaga Maru	Apr.	1
Andes Maru	Apr.	4
Knight Companion ..	Apr.	7
Eurypylus	Apr.	9
Khiva	Apr.	13
Rhesus	Apr.	19
Yokohama Maru	Apr.	21
City of Norwich	Apr.	22
Mentor	Apr.	22
Gleniffer	Apr.	25
Tamba Maru	Apr.	26
Havana Maru	May	1
Nore	May	8
For Liverpool		
Ajax	May	2
For Sabang (Netherland)		
Scotland Maru	Apr.	6
For Copenhagen		
Siam	Apr.	25
For Hamburg		
Dakar Maru	Apr.	1
Capetown Maru	Apr.	29
For Marseilles		
Paul Lecat	Apr.	1
Andre Lebon	Apr.	23
Sierra Ventana	Apr.	27
For Genoa		
Wakasa Maru	May	3
For Trieste		
Innsbruck	Apr.	22
For Bombay		
Dilwara	Apr.	16
For Calcutta		
Gregory Apcar	Apr.	8
Muttra	Apr.	30
For Saigon		
Hwahjah	Apr.	15
For Java		
Tjihodas	Apr.	4
For Australia		
Hwahping	Apr.	6
Tuscan Prince	May	6

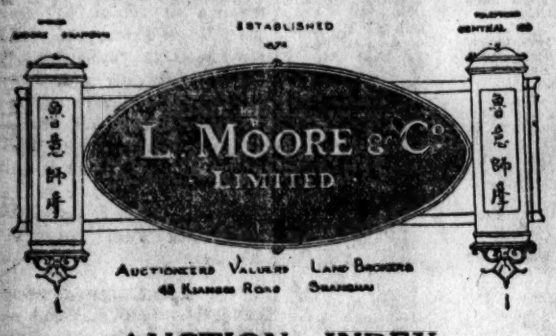
Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for



AUCTION INDEX

MONDAY, May 10th.—Superior Household Furniture at 200a Bubbling Well Road at 10 a.m.

MONDAY, May 10th.—Household Furniture in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

TUESDAY, May 11th.—10 Fangtans covering Mow 12.3.0.6 at Pootung in salesroom at 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 12th.—Useful Household Furniture and Sundries in back Salesroom at 10 a.m.

THURSDAY, May 13th.—Recent importations from Paris of good Jewellery and perfume at 10 a.m.

FRIDAY, May 14th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries at 73 Avenue Road.

MONDAY, May 17th.—Superior Household Furniture, etc., at 20 Carter Road.

SATURDAY, May 22nd.—A Splendid Collection of Postage Stamps in Salesroom at 2.30 p.m.

TO ARRIVE

RON BACARDI RUM

AND

GORDON'S LONDON DRY COCKTAIL GIN

Place your orders early

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

China, Japan, Korea, Formosa Etc.

FOR AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)

SHANGHAI

GODOWN WANTED FOR GENERAL MERCHANDISE

On Rental For A Term of Years—Prompt Occupation; About 25,000 square feet Floor Space; Preference to location nearest Canton and Szechuen Roads. Reply to Box 748, The China Press. ∴ ∴ ∴

29475

TUNGKO SULPHUR BATH

There is situated at Tanchuan a very beautiful thermal spring originates in a hill known as "Mai San." It affords an excellent bath for seekers after health, while sportsmen will find good shooting in the vicinity.

Emperors in olden times often visited the place, and famous poets have written many poems to its honor. The spring is considered to be one of the best in China.

Tanchuan is about eight miles from Tungko Station on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway (14 miles from Pukow). The rooms at this sulphur bath are at present limited, and intending visitors are requested to write to Mr. S. M. Kung, No. 1 Tung Shan Road, Shanghai, Telephone No. North 209, for reservation of accommodation.

First and second class Return Tickets available for seven days at fares of $18.50 and $9.60 respectively (Express Surtax-Extra) are on issue at Shanghai North Station.

Traffic Manager.

29473

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

64th MEETING.

15th May, 1920.

(Saturday)

First Saddling Bell at 1.30 p.m. Sharp.

ATTENTION TO MEMBERS.

ENTRIES for all events close at 8 p.m. on Tuesday, 11th May, 1920, at the Club House, 126, Bubbling Well Road.

ENTRY FORMS may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By order,

Y. S. DAY,

Secretary.

MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT BANK

MAY

DEPOSITS

CARRYING interest at 7 percent per annum, will be received at the Finance Department of the Council, No. 24B Kiangse Road.

on

Saturday, May 1

and from

Thursday, May 6

to

Saturday, May 8

and on

Monday, May 10

3 PER CENT. STERLING LOAN, 1020.

Depositors may exercise the option of investing in the above Loan in accordance with the terms of Municipal Notification No. 2715 of April 29, 1920.

29335

17de Mai Fest

agtes avholdt mandag den 17de mai kl. 8 i den franske klub, no. 11 Route Voyron.

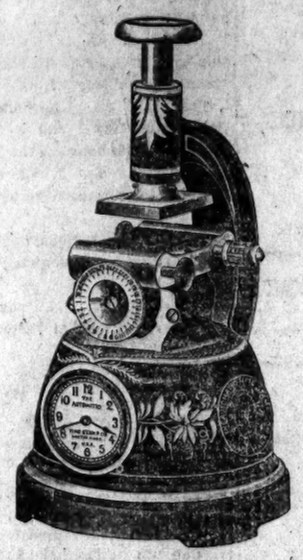
Alle norske opfordres herved til deltagelse.

Anmeldelser bedes sendt snarest til hr. A. Nielsen, adresse: Norske Generalkonsulat, hvor liste er utlagt og hvor naermere oplysninger kan indhentes.

Festkomiteen.

29455

Time Stamps



for Garages, Hotels, etc.

With eight-worded cylinder:—

In
Out
Received
Answered
Approved
Despatched
Paid
Cancelled

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT

Cable Add.: "Machbauch" Bentley's & A. B. C. 5th

22 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Phone: Central 4778

SAEY TAI

P. 350/1 Nanking Road

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER

'Pone C. 3858

High-Class Millinery for Ladies and Children: Spring and Summer Outfitting Goods for Gentlemen

CLEARANCE SALE

FOR FOUR WEEKS ONLY

Commencing Monday, May 10th

The whole of our stock of Spring and Summer Suitings at

30% BELOW USUAL PRICES

Liquidation of our Stores Department

25% OFF COST PRICES

29469

SEWING MACHINES

SEWING MACHINES

Brand	Former Prices.	Present Prices.
FAMILY Machine ...	$ 76.00	$57.00
"WHITE" Rotary ...	76.00	57.00
"WHITE" Vibrator..	87.00	52.20
"WHITE" Tailor ...	100.00	60.00
"KING" Family	83.50	50.00
"FREE" Desk	110.00	66.00
HAND Machine	50.00	30.00

Etc., etc., etc., etc.

The above prices are for cash only

Liengyi Mercantile Co.

Cor. Szechuen & Soochow Roads.

Phone C. 2683

NOTICE

Commencing Monday, May 10th, until further notice, this office will adopt the following business hours: 8:30 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. and on Saturday 8:30 a.m. to 12 noon.

THE KOSTER COMPANY,

12 Nanking Road.

29474

MARRIAGE NOTICE

Mr. E. C. Pinkham and Miss Annette Kone, At Home, at 49 Bubbling Well Road.

Fresh Butter

"DAISY" BRAND

and

"MEADOW" BRAND

in one-lb pats may be obtained from all leading stores

These Brands of finest quality Fresh Butter are supplied *daily* to all leading Storekeepers.

FRESH, PURE & DELICIOUS

Outport Orders may be sent to

GEDDES & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS

5 Peking Road. Tel. 346.

Business and Official Notice are Continued on Page 21

BARBOUR'S

LINEN THREADS

TWINES AND NETS

For Prices

Apply to your Import Merchant

Your Next Storage Battery should be a—

Prest-O-Lite

There is a correct size for your car

Service Station And Sole Agents for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The offices of the International Correspondence Schools and Technical Supply Company are temporarily located at 26 Nanking Road, second floor. Entrance East of Office Appliance Co. Mail address C. P. O. Box No. 1.

29330

LOMBIO

CURES

PILES

Prickly Heat, Eczema, and all Skin Troubles.

LOMBIO gives immediate relief from the intolerable itching, irritation and pain, stops bleeding, draws out the heat from the inflamed tissues and effects a permanent cure

To be obtained from local agent

Shanghai Dispensary

24 Foochow Road, Shanghai

Sole Proprietors:

LOMBIO COMPANY,

15, New St. Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

New stock has now arrived

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 23

SITUATIONS VACANT

GOOD SALARIES paid to Mechanical Draftsmen. Demand always exceeds supply. In your own home you can qualify for good position. We also teach Ship Drafting, Metal Pattern Drafting, Structural Drafting, Illustrating, etc. Ask for catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, Chinese P. O. Box No. 1.

COMPRADORE wanted at once, firm handling German business. Modest capital wanted. Apply to Box 756, THE CHINA PRESS.

29482 M. 12

EXPERIENCED photographer wanted to take charge of developing and printing department of Shanghai periodical. Address replies stating experience and salary expected. Apply to Box 723, THE CHINA PRESS.

29440

WANTED, by large American firm, the services of a competent stenographer. No beginner need apply. Apply to Box 615, THE CHINA PRESS.

29334

PROFESSIONAL

LEARN ANOTHER LANGUAGE: increase commercial opportunities, form new acquaintances, add to advantages of travel by learning another language. I.C.S. method with new Edison Phonograph and special textbooks, interesting, easy, convenient and economical. Practical conversational lessons. No tiresome memorizing of uninteresting rules. Begin conversing with first few lessons. Perfect pronunciation and unlimited practice. You will learn quickly to speak fluently, read understandingly and think logically. We teach French, Spanish and Italian. Also English to Chinese. Write for interesting catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, Chinese P. O. Box No. 1.

WANTED, competent stenographer (man preferred), capable of acting in capacity of import department mail, cable and filing clerk. Call for interview between 5 and 6 p.m at China, Japan and South America Trading Co., Ltd.

29460 M. 12

WANTED, instructor in civil engineering for ten months, begining September 1, 1920. Graduate civil engineer required (American nationality preferred). Salary Taels 275 per month and lodging. In first letter, give full particulars regarding nationality, schooling, age, teaching and other experience, married or single, etc. Apply to Box 739, THE CHINA PRESS.

29446 M. 13

WANTED, lady stenographer and dactylographe for French and English, with a thorough knowledge of both. Apply, stating experience to Box 749, THE CHINA PRESS.

29471 M. 15

ENGLISH lessons given by experienced American teacher (University graduate) at reasonable rates. Special attention given to teaching pronunciation by new and successful method. Please apply to Box 733, THE CHINA PRESS.

29431

WELL-EDUCATED Russian lady wishes to give lessons in Russian. Terms moderate, or would exchange for tuition in shorthand Apply to Box 743, THE CHINA PRESS.

29461 M. 9.

EXPERIENCED lady gives English lessons, new and easy method, Rate very reasonable. Apply to Box 726, THE CHINA PRESS.

29418 M. 14

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, till September 30th, modern furnished house, (linen and plate included) five rooms two bathrooms, tennis, garden garage and stabling. Apply to Box 748, THE CHINA PRESS.

29470 M. 12

TO LET, No. 17 Arsenal Road, large, semi-foreign residence. Beautiful garden, available immediately. Can be leased for one or two years. Rental Tls. 150 per month. Apply China Realty Co., Ltd.

29457

TO LET, central district flat. Fine location, unfurnished, elevator. Rental Tls. 75 per month. Apply China Realty Co., Ltd.

29457.

OFFICES WANTED

DESKROOM in office or small separate room, without furniture, with access to telephone, wanted. Please apply to Box 747, THE CHINA PRESS.

29466 M. 11

APARTMENTS WANTED

YOUNG MAN of quiet habits, recently out from home, wishes to secure well furnished room with bath and board, as paying guest with private family, or share modern apartment. Apply to Box 752, THE CHINA PRESS.

29477 M. 12

WANTED, from June 1st for three to six months, furnished six-roomed house by careful responsible tenant. Rent must be reasonable. Please apply to Box 738, THE CHINA PRESS.

29443

APARTMENTS

Connaught House

8 Quinsan Gardens

Board - Residence

Apply Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

Pension de famille

gives board and lodging, or only board if required. Apply to 380-381 Avenue Joffre from 9 to 1 o'clock.

TO LET, with board from June 1st, large comfortably furnished room and bath, suitable for married couple, two bachelor friends, or single man. All modern comforts. Apply to Box 741, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR RENT, fully furnished two-room apartment, with servants' quarters, in French-town, suitable for bachelor, or young married couple; occupancy May 15th. Apply to Box 753, THE CHINA PRESS.

29479 M. 9

TO LET, two nicely furnished front rooms with bathroom attached, facing south, suitable for married couple, or two bachelors. Apply 36 Quinsan Road.

29468 M. 9

LARGE room to let, with board, bathroom attached. For terms, apply to No. 42, Boone Road.

29467 M. 12

TWO room flat, bath and kitchen From 1st June. Rent $65.00 including water, light and tax. Bubbling Well near Carter Road. Apply to Box 757 THE CHINA PRESS.

WESTERN DISTRICT: To let, with board, large well-furnished room suitable for two bachelor friends. Hot and cold water, telephone, stabling. Apply to Box 702, THE CHINA PRESS.

29370

TO LET, furnished attic room with bathroom attached, full board. Apply 304 Avenue Joffre.

29454 M. 9

CENTRAL. Board-residence for two, in quiet, select locality. Apply to Box 740, THE CHINA PRESS.

29452 M. 13.

TO LET: A large unfurnished room with bath, kitchen, storeroomed servants quarters. Situation central and view good. Electric light, lift and telephone service. Suitable for a bachelor of quiet habits. Reply to Box 746, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, comfortable nicely furnished room, cool in summer. 50 Range Road.

29419 M. 9

TO LET, two large rooms and one small. Very reasonable price. Suitable for two bachelors or couple. Apply to Box 727, THE CHINA PRESS.

29422 M. 13

FURNISHED room to let, with board, suitable for two bachelors, Hongkew district, near to trams, (British family). Apply to Box 719, THE CHINA PRESS.

29406 M. 12

TO LET, in part or whole, house in Tsingtao with 8 large rooms, partly furnished. Apply to M. Leinemann, Tsingtao.

29382 M. 9

MISCELLANEOUS

STUDY LAW—LL.B. degree conferred. Address Oriental Agency, Hamilton College of Law, Box 1403, 17 The Bund, for illustrated prospectus.

29417

BUSINESS-MAN, with good European connections, introducing new business from special districts, desires amalgamation with established foreign or Chinese concern in Shanghai. Wide experience, speaks several languages fluently, best references. Five years in East. Please apply to Box 744, THE CHINA PRESS.

39463 M. 9

THREE-berth cabin "Fushimi," June 19th, to be exchanged for similar accommodation "Asia" or any steamer to America about June first. Apply to Box 731, THE CHINA PRESS.

29439 M. 9

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN young man, married who is sole representative in China, Japan and Siberia for one of the largest fur export and import concerns in America, is returning home shortly to sever connections with present firm. Desires to represent a general import and export concern in the United States or any other country, or is willing to return to the Far East. Only large proposition considered. Apply to Box 751, THE CHINA PRESS.

29476 M. 13

COMPETENT American stenographer desires half-day position. Can give excellent reference. Apply to Box 750, THE CHINA PRESS.

29472 M. 12

AMERICAN, twenty-seven, single at present in charge of shipping department of large export house desires to make change in any capacity, some knowledge of exports. No objection to outports. Apply to Box 736, THE CHINA PRESS.

29439 M. 9

WANTED by young Englishman, at present employed in Hongkong, position in Shanghai, perferably in insurance offices. Previous experience in England and in the East. Apply to Box 717, THE CHINA PRESS.

29404 M. 12

HOUSES WANTED

MOKANSHAN: wanted to buy, house with about 10 mow of ground; must have good spring and facing south. Price must be reasonable. Apply to Box 737, THE CHINA PRESS.

29445 M. 11

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

FOR RENT, choice office, 44 x 22 feet, southern exposure, new building in central district. Apply G. L. Robinson, Room 315, Astor House Hotel.

29421 M. 8

OFFICE to let, situated French Bund; two large rooms subdivided. Newly fitted up, partitions, electric lights, bells, etc. Fittings to be taken over at cost. Occupation from May 15th. Apply to Box 735, THE CHINA PRESS.

29437 M. 9

SPACIOUS offices and godowns to let, whole or part. Also living quarters, situated 18 Peking Road. Can be leased for nine months guaranteed, with possible extension of 19 months. Rentals reasonable. Apply on premises, 10 to 11.30 a.m. and 2.30 to 4 p.m., daily.

29436 M. 9

EXCHANGE AND MART

LAND FOR SALE: Valuable lots in French Concession centrally situated, suitable for office buildings. Apply to Box 754, THE CHINA PRESS.

29480 M. 15

JUST received 4,000 ft. positive and negative Eastman cinema films. For sale cheap. Apply to Box 755, THE CHINA PRESS.

29481 M. 13

FOR SALE, Harmonium, M. Horugel, Leipzig. 20 Haskell Road.

29451 M. 11

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened. Old blades made as good as new 50 cents a dozen single blades; 70 cents, double; Y. M. C. A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.

29358

WANTED, gent's wardrobe trunk, second-hand; must be cheap. Apply to Box 742, THE CHINA PRESS.

29456 M. 11.

FOR SALE, pedigree German pointer pups. Can be used next season. Apply to 110 Avenue Road.

29425 M. 13

FOR SALE, International Savings Society Bond, $300 paid up. Will accept $175. Owner leaving town. Apply to Box 734, THE CHINA PRESS.

29433 M. 13

FOR SALE Cabin motor boat 25 feet by six feet, Ferro engine. Boat and engine in perfect condition and ready to use. Apply to Box 125, THE CHINA PRESS.

29413 M. 13

FOR SALE, Crossley (English) gas engine, 20/22 h.p., complete with tank etc.; almost new. Apply Watson's Mineral Water Co., 134 North Szechuen Road.

29360

Gethsemane's Garden Swept By A Plague of Locusts

The Photograph at the Left Shows the Garden of Gethsemane with Its Trees and Flowers and Shrubbery as They Were Before the Plague of Locusts Swept It. At the Right Is Seen the Sacred Garden Divested by the Insect Hordes of Every Green Plant, the Cedars Being the Only Thing to Escape.

RECENT cabled dispatches from Jerusalem reputed the fall of the famous olive tree "El Butini" in the Garden of Gethsemane. Under this tree, as under its seven mates in the sacred place, the Savior is supposed to have walked during the Night of Agony. A tradition has long been held that when "El Butini" fell the Turkish Empire would also fall. The dispatches said that the great olive tree had been blown down by the wind. It had, as a matter of fact, been practically killed in 1915, when an unprecedented plague of locusts swept down upon Jerusalem, destroying every green thing for many miles around. The extraordinary facts of this locust storm, paralleling that which the Old Testament records as having overwhelmed at Moses's command ancient Egypt, are here told for the first time by Mr. John D. Whiting, American Vice-Consul at Jerusalem.

The New Plague of Locusts

By John D. Whiting.

American Vice-Consul at Jerusalem.

"HEAR ye this ye elders, and give ear, all ye inhabitants of the land—hath this ever happened in your days? . . . That which was left by the creeping locust hath the swarming locust eaten; and that which was left by the grass locust hath the corn locust eaten. Awake . . . , and weep and howl . . . for a nation hath come up over my land, bold and without number."

Thus the old Biblical prophet Joel, writing some seven or eight hundred years B. C., begins his description of a locust plague, and having witnessed the destruction to crops and fields by these insects in this historic land, one marvels how the ancient writer could have given so graphic and true a description of a devastation caused by locusts in so condensed a form.

The plague referred to occurred in the Spring and Summer of 1915, when Palestine was closed to the outside world by the war. That the locust helped the Allied cause there is no denying. They ravaged the country from the borders of Egypt to the Taurus Mountains, and were a source of anxiety for many months both to the Turkish authorities and the native population. They consumed every green thing—which meant a serious shortage of food and fodder, which greatly militated against the movement of the Turkish forces on both the Egyptian and Mesopotamian fronts.

The full story of the plague, the destruction wrought, how the band of American citizens in Jerusalem assisted the authorities in fighting it are here told for the first time. It was toward the end of February that one of our members, Mr. Lewis Larson, returned from the picturesque Ain Fara gorge, which borders on the Wilderness of Judea and is only a few miles east of Jerusalem, with word that swarms of locusts had flown overhead in such thick clouds as to obscure the sun for the time being. However, before they were seen a loud noise, produced by the flapping of myriads of wings, was heard, described as resembling the distant rumble of waves, or, as the Bible has it, "the sound of their wings was as the sound of chariots of many horses running into battle."

Immediately afterward rumors poured in from Es Salt, on the uplands east of the Jordan, and Bethlehem that similar swarms had also visited these places, causing much destruction. It was several days later, however, that the locusts were first seen in Jerusalem. Attention was drawn to them by the sudden darkening of the bright sunshine. At times their elevation was in hundreds of feet; at other times they came down quite low, detached members alighting. The clouds of them would be so dense as to appear quite black, with the edges vignetted, till they thinned down and faded away into the clear blue sky.

For several days Jerusalem was thus visited, causing much excitement among the populace.

The destruction wrought by these flying clouds was enormous, more especially as the country was cut off from all outside supplies, and fodder and food were in great demand for the troops. When, therefore, the flying locusts left, everyone breathed a sigh of relief, but far worse was to follow.

Before the pests disappeared they laid their eggs, literally by the hundreds of millions, all over the land. With her ovipositors the female is able to sink a hole as much as four inches deep through hard, compact soil, such as would try the strength of human muscles even with iron tools.

Once the alarming extent to which these eggs were laid was realized the authorities made a proclamation, requiring each male person from sixteen years to sixty to gather eleven pounds weight of the eggs. It is estimated by competent authorities that as many as sixty-five to seventy-five thousand locust eggs are concentrated in a square meter of soil. Allowing for a loss of thirty per cent in hatching, some sixty thousand destroyers can emerge from a space thirty-nine inches square.

Scarcely had Jerusalem got over the excitement of the search for eggs than word poured in that the country was teeming with the young larvae. When first hatched they were quite black and resembled large ants, having no signs of wing; but as they developed, passing through one stage into another, they cast their little outer skins, now no longer large enough to contain the growing body. Thus they pass through several moults, of which, however, but three stages are plainly distinguishable—the larva or wingless stage, the pupa with small wings, or properly wing sacks developing, and the full-fledged flying locust.

Once hatched the little fellows seemed to hold together for a few days, till a little developed and in sufficient numbers, when they start their forward march of from 400 to 600 feet per day, and clearing the ground of any vegetation before them.

It was observed that these new broods instinctively went in the reverse direction to which their flying parents had come, making practically for the northeast. None but those who have seen them can imagine their countless multitudes and the destruction they wrought.

Countless numbers of them poured into the broad walled road leading into Jerusalem from the west, past the United States consulate to the Jaffa Gate. For three or four days an incessant and unending stream filled the road from side to side like numberless troops marching on parade, and in spite of the traffic at this junction, which to this city is like lower Broadway to New York, their ranks, although thinned, entered the ancient gateway and the New Breach. The moat around "David's Tower" was so filled till the dry earth seemed to be a living mass. Up and up the city walls and the castle they climbed to their very heights.

It was the 28th day of May when the larvae, already transforming itself into the pupa stage, reached the quiet of the Garden of Gethsemane, now in its full Summer bloom; but scarcely had a day passed before every tender thing was consumed, and even the leaves of the woody cypress and of the olive trees, the latter about one thousand years old, were attacked. The Garden was ravaged.

The entire city of Jerusalem, with the exception of the portion within the walls, fell a prey to the ravages of the creeping pests, while the entire land from "Dan to Beersheba" was laid desolate.

Fortunately, by the time the young broods had hatched, a large portion of the grain crops had already been harvested, but the fruit and Summer crops were ruined. The native vineyards and orchards are always planted in perfect confusion. Between the vines one finds figs, olives, pomegranites, quinces and other trees. These were the places at which the locusts naturally halted, for the rapidity of their marches or their stops seemed all to be regulated by the amount of forage encountered.

"El Butini," the Most Famous of the Garden of Gethsemane's Eight Olive Trees, Under Which the Saviour Is Supposed to Have Walked. This Great Tree, Weakened by the Locust Plague, Has Recently Collapsed. "When 'El Butini' Falls, Then Falls the Turk," Runs the Legend. (And Above) One of the Largest Forms of the Locust Which Swept in Clouds Over the Holy Land.

How Storms of Grasshoppers Destroyed the Trees and Plants of the Sacred Place Wherein the Saviour Walked Just as They Did When Moses Sent Them to Plague the Wicked Pharoah

Once entering a "vineyard," the sprawling vines would, in the shortest time, be nothing but bare bark, the long dark stems lying flat on the ground, much resembling snakes. Fig leaves, perhaps of all things, best suited their taste, and when once a tree fell a prey to them the ground about would be literally layers deep, and the trunk so covered with crawlers as to make it a bright yellow color.

Disastrous as they were in the country, equally obnoxious they became about the homes, crawling up thick upon the walls, and, squeezing in through cracks of closed doors or windows, entered the very dwelling rooms. When unable to find an entrance they often scaled the walls to the roofs and then getting into the houses by throwing themselves into the open courts such as most Oriental houses are built around. Women frantically swept the walls and roofs of their homes, but to no avail. In Nazareth it required several hundred men busily sweeping the locusts together and destroying them, and eight donkeys to carry away to near-by fields the miniature carcasses. Stores were closed and some houses even abandoned.

About our homes in Jerusalem the pests became so thick that one could not help crushing them with every step. They even fell into one's shirt collar from the walls above, and crawled up onto one's person. Women were especially troubled with them, and on one occasion a lady, after being away from home for half a day, returned with one hundred and ten of the creatures concealed within her skirts. Whenever touched, or especially when finding themselves caught within one's clothes, they exuded from their mouth a dark fluid, an irritant to the skin and soiling the garments in a most disgusting manner. Imagine the feeling, and I speak from experience, with a dozen or two such creatures, over an inch long, with saw-like legs and rough bodies, making a race course of your back!

While in the pupa stage, that is, with their wings only partially developed and unable to fly, it was comparatively easy to trap them as they marched over the country in long, endless columns. In their path would be sunk a bottomless box with the inside lined with shining tin up which the locusts cannot crawl.

The fighters now make two long lines, one on each side of the trap. To noise and racket the locusts seemed only to turn a deaf ear, but a large flag—the darker the better—with which to cast a deep shadow upon the ground, proved to be the most formidable tool one could employ to make them move in the desired direction.

After two weeks' steady and relentless work the fight to save the fields was given up and efforts concentrated upon protecting our homes and garden plots. Was it a losing fight? The natives, who predicted that it was useless to combat "Allah's army," surely would have said it was. From the standpoint of dollars and cents' worth saved to ourselves, it certainly was. But when we calculated the tons' weight and countless numbers of the pests eliminated from the coming stages of disaster, to say nothing of the value of a good example and the engrossing interest in observing their habits and development, we felt that the results more than outweighed the costs and efforts.

In the early days of June a few scattered locusts were seen about the tree tops of a decided red color. Some supposed them to be a kind of grasshopper, for they were so different in color to the fliers that first came and laid their eggs that it was difficult to detect in them the resemblance to the parents. A few days later the air was filled with quantities of these new flying locusts with the thin transparent wings, producing the effect of a large-flaked snowstorm.

It was at first hard to realize that these had not, as most supposed, flown in from elsewhere, but right under our eyes had been transformed from the small creeping locusts, millions of which we had destroyed. During the day they kept busily hovering about from tree to tree, or alighting on some green patch, while toward evening they settled for the night by myriads upon the olive trees, almost covering them and transforming the dark green foliage into a distinctive red appearance.

Up to this time the olive orchards had suffered comparatively little. The creeping locusts had not seemed to care for the tough bitter leaves while better things were at hand, and as a rule only severely damaged individual trees where other food was scarce. But now that these ravenously hungry, freshly moulted fliers appeared, food had already become scarcer, obliging the creepers to seek the heretofore despised olive, crawling up the trunks layers deep.

Between the two they stripped every leaf, berry and even the tender bark, leaving only, where such existed, the green tufts of the poisonous mistletoe.

It was then that the famous olives of the Garden of Gethsemane were ravaged.

Likewise, every variety of tree was attacked and stripped, with the sole exception of the Persian lilac and the oleander bushes.

The devastation was complete, and only those resident in the country at the time can appreciate the sufferings and hardships the locusts caused. All vegetables and fruits virtually disappeared as by magic. Olives and olive oil were almost unobtainable. Were it not for the arrival of a ship load of flour and other food commodities from America the condition of the populace would have been serious.

Newest Spring Furs and Suits

by Lady Duff Gordon

One of the New and Oddly Shaped Turbans

A One-Piece Walking Suit Under a Long Belted Coat of Russian Suggestion.

Coat and Cape Ingeniously Combined.

A Modish and Very Useful Suit of Chinchilla Cloth

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

WHAT shall we wear in token that Spring is here, yet as protection against the chilling winds of late Winter and early Spring?

Such combinations I spread before you on this page. It is possible to appear in lightweight tricotines, but it is necessary to fortify ourselves against the penetrating winds of the season by furs or velvet. A good example of proper attire at this uncertain time of the year is that which is displayed on the right hand of this page. A simple one-piece gown of tricotine, the skirt scant and untrimmed and the bodice relieved by a wide collar and vestee of tulle, is the utility frock that every thoughtful dresser has in her wardrobe.

Ingenuity has been displayed by a combination of cape and coat. That the garment is fundamentally a coat is proven by the manifest presence of sleeves. Yet it wraps the figure gracefully as only a draped cape can do.

The lower left-hand figure will be of greater aid to you in the study of a suitable mode for a useful Spring suit. The skirt is long and scant, straight and untrimmed, the greatest fulness being at the hip line. The coat is straight, and hangs full from the shoulders. Variety is introduced by the insertion in front of a narrow piece of the material. It is straight and half the length of the coat in front. The cloth-covered buttons are fastened by buttonholes worked into large scallops, which give the coat an aspect more ornate. The sleeves are fuller than they were and longer. The cuffs are wide and are finished by cloth-covered buttons. Into the cuffs are inset small squares of lighter silk. The material used for this modish and useful suit is chinchilla cloth. It is lined with embroidered satin of a darker shade. With it is worn a short stole-like neckpiece of kolinsky.

A walking suit of tricotine is offered for your inspection in the the large middle figure. A one-piece gown is worn under a long belted coat of Russian suggestion. The coat is nearly full length and held in by a narrow embroidered belt, with an enamelled buckle of a shade harmonizing with the suit. The skirt of the coat is notably novel. It is gathered at the hip line upon the upper part of the coat, giving a yoke-like effect. With this is worn a skunk scarf.

In the upper corner you see one of the smart harbingers of Spring. It is a curiously shaped turban, very wide and flat in front.

One of the most striking features of the Spring is the prevalence of the coatee. Coatees are, as it were, built into the gown, being a portion of the bodice in disguise. Or they form a separate garment.

What Well Dressed Women Wear

BY ANNE RITTENHAUSE
(*New York Sun*)

There was a banker of renown who had a daughter who was married in a gown copied after the one worn by Catherine de Medici.

That lady's father was a banker also, you may remember.

The gown caused the gasps and gossip that accompany and follow a new fashion, one that is intended to create a diversion. It was of cloth-of-gold draped with rare and rich lace and there were strings of pearls on the bodice, diamonds about the neck and jewels in the coiffure.

Up to that time the richest bride had contented herself with an embroidered gown of ivory satin that almost stood alone, or one of especially woven lace at a cost of a thousand dollars.

Queens wore gowns covered with silver tracery or masses of exquisite embroidery done through years of patient plodding by the peasantry of a country as a gift to Her Majesty.

The average bride was content with white satin, a bit of point lace serving as the high light, either on the skirt or bodice. Lace, such as it was, had the earmarks of age as an heirloom, or if it was new, it was intended for posterity.

No one, throughout two centuries, had thought of any other fabric than satin, or any color than white; it was tradition, and to break it would be as though one adopted the Chinese fashion of wearing yellow as mourning.

The advent of a cloth of gold gown, therefore, copied after one worn by that capricious, wilful, extravagant, masterful decendant of Lorenzo de Medici, the greatest banker the world had produced, made the small world which saw it stop in its tracks for an hour. They read in it the introduction of a new era in wedding costumery. Such it was.

Liberties have been taken ever since with wedding frocks. Tradition has been considered rather an old-fashioned affair. Why do what our ancestors did? was the first question. The world moves, why can't we?

Such questions, such stirring of the mental sap, such signs of departure from the accustomed and the accepted, are the beginning of revolution. Upheavals begin thus.

CAPARISONED IN GOLD

In the days of De Medici and of Francis the First the sumptuous fabric known as cloth of gold was the highest, the most costly apex reached in the weaver's art. It was the last triumph of a great age. It was eminently royal. If any of the lower classes had attempted to usurp it royalty might have cut up capers and created drastic and unpleasant laws. The sumptuary laws were enacted for no less an offense.

The first and most distinguished dandy of England in the time of Henry VIII. once created a fashionable costume which a shoemaker desired and aped; the dandy, hearing of it, ordered his costume slashed in a dozen places. True, he offset the ruin by having the cut edges embroidered and sewn with small pearls, but the act humbled the shoemaker and no one of his position ever dared to copy the clothes of the court after that.

Long since life lost such class distinctions. The fulness or emptiness of the purse regulates the costume. This should not be, but it is so. Over and over in recent decades have the rich and well placed swung to the extreme of simplicity in dressing and the wearing of jewels in order to differentiate themselves from those who costume themselves grandly "with no place to go." A white satin frock at a prize fight keeps some people from wearing white satin.

This is the present attitude in France since the war brought fortunes to those who do not know the significance of splendid clothes, the proper place to wear them, nor the culture and refinement that are supposed to environ them.

There has always been more or less of an effort in France and America for the women of manners and social position to avoid what was worn by women who had neither but whose chief end and aim in life was to be thought rich and to be in the limelight. Since the orgy of gorgeous clothes with their semi-nudity and reckless extravagance has come up through the war there has been even stronger revulsion of feeling toward personal finery signifying cost.

It may be that none of the first ladies of the land would consider cloth of gold as possible now for a wedding gown, but the fabric is chosen by those who like to buy that which takes the most money. Many dress in such terms during these days of revolution and evolution.

As regards the acceptance of this fabric, which was once kept for the festival days of kings, the counters are filled with it, and it is offered to whoever has the price is not beyond the dreams and possibilities of the average woman in search of a smart frock. So turns the wheel of industry. What once took months of patient plodding and skilled labor to produce is now turned out by whirring, fast moving machinery.

The voice of wisdom, however, counsels the bride to beware of it. We are not potential Catherine de Medicis. Ivory satin has far more suitability, and lace has far more grace. Rubies and emeralds are not befitting the bride, no matter what modern laws permit.

COURT TRAINS ABOLISHED

The action of the Queen of Great Britain in releasing women from the court etiquette that demanded ponderous square trains, decollete frocks, the Prince of Wales feathers on the head is far reaching. It has deep significance.

It couldn't be imagined in Queen Victoria's day, who brought her formal German notions of court etiquette with her to the English throne. But those rulers whom Irvin Cobb has called "George the Fifth and Mary the Four-Fifths" are essentially democratic and with the instinct of the times they feel it is wise to abolish the clumsy and pretentious day dress that has always been demanded of those who were presented at the Court of St. James. No Republican could do more.

Evidently the Paris dressmakers have taken this royal edict as a cue, for, led by Worth, of the Rue de la Paix, whose wedding gowns have been justly celebrated since the Spanish Eugenie was married to Louis Napoleon, the heavy court train has been dropped from wedding gowns.

The train for the spring season is a wisp of material covered by a voluminous train formed by the veil. Lace is often used for the train of the gown, and in connection with the cobweb veil gives the soap bubble effect and robs the frock of its heavy grandeur. This is especially good for the slight figure and for the frock of summer.

Lanvin, who has been fashioning some alluring wedding gowns this spring, prefers to keep the long train, but destroys its ponderous appearance by building it of lace, a thin lace that has little body and merely resembles the trail of a shooting star, almost luminous when the pattern is gently touched with a tracery of silver threads.

Even though it is not in the best taste to take Catherine de Medici for a guide and be married in a cloth of gold gown, there is no harm in a flicker of bullion. It is gay.

OLD IVORY IS PREFERRED

The bride who goes shopping to choose her wedding gown should [illegible] to the lighting of the room in which the various satins are placed for her inspection. Dead white is not good, ivory is desirable; that old shade of ivory that is given by age is difficult to get, but a thorough search should [illegible] for it, as its charm is undeniable and its superiority unquestionable.

If a search does not reveal it the next choice is the best shade of cream to be found. If nothing but uncompromising white is to be gotton, then one should cover it with chiffon, lace or silk net.

This process of draping satin is desirable in summer. The April bride, as well as her companions of June, can forsake the unadorned fabric in order to give to summer its due. Heavy lace should be ignored, and in its place the shops offer thin weaves that have

(Continued on Page 5)

Silken Boudoir Pajamas In Vogue

With the replenishing of the silk market, silken boudoir pajamas are again in vogue. This exceedingly quaint design, with an Oriental touch, will undoubtedly be much in favor with fashionable women.

TODAY'S TOILET HINTS

THE LATEST AND SMARTEST BEAUTY RECIPES COLLECTED FROM VARIOUS EXPERT BEAUTY WRITERS.

A "BLACKHEAD" SECRET.

An instaneous remedy for blackheads, oily skin, and enlarged pores.

Blackheads, oily skins, and enlarged pores usually go together, but can be instantly corrected by a unique new process. A tablet of stymol, obtained from the chemist, is dropped in a tumbler of hot water, which will then of course "fizz" briskly. When the effervescence has subsided the face is bathed with the stymol-charged water and then dried with a towel. The offending blackheads, of their own accord, come right off on the towel, the large oily pores immediately contract and efface themselves naturally. There is no squeezing, forcing, or any drastic action. The skin is left uninjured, smooth, soft, and cool. A few such treatments should be taken at intervals of three or four days thereafter in order to ensure the permanence of the pleasing result so quickly obtained.

GREY HAIR—HOME REMEDY

An old-fashioned home-made recipe restores youthful appearance.

There are plenty of reasons why grey hair is not desirable, and plenty of reasons why hair dyes should not be used. But, on the other hand, there is no reason why you should have grey hair if you do not want it. To turn the hair back to a natural colour is really a very simple matter. One has only to get from the chemist two ounces of concentrate of tammalite and mix it with three ounces of bay rum. Apply to the hair with a small sponge for a few nights and the greyness will gradually disappear. This liquid is not sticky or greasy and does not injure the hair in any way. It has been used for generations with most satisfactory results by those who have known the formula.

TO KILL ROOTS OF SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

"Home Science."

Woman annoyed with disfiguring growths of superfluous hair wish to know not merely how to temporarily remove the hair, but how to kill the hair roots permanently. For this purpose pure powdered pheminol may be applied directly to the objectionable hair growth. The recommended treatment is designed not only to instantly remove the hair, but also to actually kill the roots so that the growth will not return. About an ounce of pheminol, obtainable from the chemist, should be sufficient.

THE REAL CAUSE OF MOST BAD COMPLEXIONS.

"Health and Beauty."

It is an accepted fact that no truly beautiful complexion ever came out of jars and bottles, and the longer one uses cosmetics the worse the complexion becomes. Skin, to be healthy, must breathe. It also must expel, through the pores, its share of the body's effete material. Creams and powders clog the pores, interfering both with elimination and breathing. If more women understood this there would be fewer self-ruined complexions. If they would use ordinary mercolised wax instead of cosmetics they would have natural healthy complexions.

ABOUT HAIR TONICS.

"Novel Recipes."

Each week almost one hears of some wonderful discovery for improving the hair, and although this paragraph may seem a little superfluous, an old-fashioned recipe may come as a welcome change. One thing about it is that it will grow hair, and also prevent it falling out. From your chemist get an original package of boranium, to this add ½ pint of bay rum, allow it to stand 30 minutes, then add sufficient water to make half-a-pint. Rub briskly into the scalp with the finger-tips, and you will immediately experience that clean tingling sensation which is a sure sign of healthy action.

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THE INDIAN STORE,
No. 4 Broadway

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Add your name the many who have never regretted the day when the door of beauty was opened to them.

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Health, Beauty And The Home

Start a Budget Now!

By Mrs. Christine Frederick,
The Distinguished Authority on Household Efficiency.

WE are often urged to turn over a new leaf financially at New Year's, but there is really just as much reason, or more, for beginning the year's budget in September. This is the time of return from vacations, of taking up the season's work, whether at school or office, and starting the household on its Winter regime. A great many unusual expenditures are made at this season of the year, and, indeed, in every way it marks the beginning of a new financial year. Why not, then, start our budget from September 1?

If ever there was a time when a budget plan needed to be followed that time is now, in view of still prevailing high prices. While there has been a slight drop in some lines of clothing, food and furnishings, still the average is about 60 per cent above the pre-war level.

Now, what is a budget? A budget is simply a method of planning one's spending in advance. It is a programme or a chart or a course of proceeding, and is to the family what a carefully chartered course is to the sailor. It enables the home to avoid the reefs and rocks of financial disaster and to steer clear for the port of success.

There is no success in anything without a definite plan. The person who drifts or who decides on the spur of the moment never makes the steady progress of the person with definite plans.

Now, all the budget asks any one to do is to follow a plan of spending instead of spending haphazard. A budget shows the proportion which should be spent for each of the six main divisions of the income, namely, shelter, food, clothing, operating, savings and advancement.

The exact proportion which must be spent for each division will depend on the income, the size of the family and their ages, the place where they live, and particularly their standards or aim of life. Even two families with the same income will not have the same budget or plan. It is excellent, however, to look at typical budgets. These may guide and suggest comparison.

Even in the face of advanced rents we should never spend more than 25 per cent of the total income for rent or shelter. Remember that the lower the income the higher the percentage you will have to spend on food, shelter and clothing, while the higher the income the more chance there is for saving and advancement.

Even the business girl or unmarried man should keep a budget. It will be the greatest possible check on extravagance and point the way toward saving, either in Government bonds, savings account or other investment. It is also safe to say that no income is too small but what 2 per cent of it may be saved weekly. For most incomes the following broad averages hold, even in view of the present prices:

RENT—Not more than 25 per cent.
FOOD—From 25 to 40 per cent.
CLOTHING—From 15 to 20 per cent.
OPERATING—From 6 to 18 per cent.
SAVINGS—From 2 to 15 per cent.
ADVANCEMENT—From 1 to 15 per cent.

The only way to make the budget come out successfully is to keep accounts, and this is not such a bugaboo as many women have believed in the past. All it requires is a few minutes each day and the use of a small ruled account book holding about thirty columns.

Take one division, such as "operating," and give as many columns as needed to its separate items, such as laundry, soap, fuel, service, etc. Write down what is spent on each item in its proper column on the right side, then at the end of each week add up what is spent for each division of the income. Compare this with a typical budget and see where the leak has occurred.

If both the budget and the accounts are kept on a weekly basis it will not be very difficult. Indeed, it is only a matter of acquiring the habit of care in writing down expenses. The labor will well repay in effort.

"Safeguard your hair, for it is beauty's crowning glory."
Photograph Posed by MISS MARION DAVIES at CAMPBELL STUDIO

Safeguarding the Hair

By Lina Cavalieri,
The Most Famous Living Beauty.

HAS your hair begun to split at the ends? Is it turning prematurely gray? Does it fall out continuously, or is it fading in color? If you have any one or more of these troubles, then it means that your hair is not sturdy; that there is a lack of the vital force. This condition should be remedied by suitable tonics. Probably your scalp is asleep and needs awakening.

Examine the hair carefully, and if it is not robust, the state of your scalp will surprise you. So profoundly is it asleep that it is practically dead. It is a hard, moveless, hot hood of skin. It should be soft and cool and so loose that it will move easily at a pressure of the fingers. Intelligent treatment is the only thing that will remedy this condition.

The sleeping scalp is like a sun-baked plain in the Far West. It needs just what the plain does—moisture, and loosening or stirring.

In the Western plains, without rain, the plants wither and die. So in the sleeping scalp, the roots of the hair having no nourishment, are shallow and weak and short-lived. Provide good soil and moisture and plants will take care of themselves. Provide a cool, moist loosened scalp and your hair will thrive.

But remember, at the beginning of this awakening of the scalp that it is not strong, else the hair would not be falling, so handle it as gently as you would a peavish invalid. With a light pressure, begin the first massage, using the first three fingers of each hand just above the ears and pressing slightly backward and upward. Work the fingers along the edge of the hair always with a gentle pressure backward until they meet at the middle of the upper part of the forehead.

Then begin just behind and above the ears and press the skin toward the crown of the head. Continue working along the edge of the hair until the fingers meet at the back of the neck. Then begin above the ears again, and press the fingers at a point of the scalp an inch further toward the crown of the head. In this way work the fingers all around the head until they meet at the top, and again until they meet at a point above the back of the neck.

Now repeat this process an inch back of where you began the last time. Follow the line as closely as though it had been drawn with blue chalk upon the head. The fourth time around you have reached the crown of the head. This is the danger spot of the scalp. It is where the hair always is most liable to become thin or to disappear altogether.

This is part of the head you should be at special pains to keep loose and cool and moist. A week or two of neglect at this spot and the hair plant may be parched beyond saving and that part of the head remain arid and unproductive as a desert. Indeed, the hopelessly bald spot is the Death Valley of the scalp.

This massaging in concentric rings should be continued at the crown of the head until the fingers meet at the topmost point. There the finger tips should continue their pressure in a rotary motion, round and round. This massage should be given every day until an improvement is noted, unless the scalp shows signs of irritation.

For this massage a good hair tonic should be used to bring back the natural oil into the scalp. Pilocarpine and quinine preparations are both good, and one of them should be used whenever the scalp is massaged. A very small quantity of olive oil is also excellent, or you can use sweet almond oil, if preferred.

For a dry scalp I have found this simple mixture efficacious: Alcohol, 6 ounces; castor oil, 2 ounces; oil of bergamot, 1 dram.

If there be an excess of dandruff, there should be frequent shampoos of warm water, softened, if necessary, with borax or ammonia.

However, it is as well not to depend wholly upon one lotion, but to use on alternate days, especially if the scalp be dry, this rubbed well into the scalp: Lanolin, 1 ounce; oil of bergamot, 6 drops.

An Indian Summer Party

IF you live anywhere near a woods and can get birch bark, send your invitations to this party written on squares of the birch bark enclosed in small envelopes. If the party can be held out-of-doors, so much the better, says Alice Burrill, author of "The Party Complete." It should be just as informal as possible.

Try to have it when the moon is round and golden. Build a campfire and roast potatoes and ears of corn, broil fish over the fire and make the coffee right there. Serve supper on pine tables decorated with Indian beadwork. Pass the bread in baskets woven by the Indians and fill several of these baskets with berries. You have no idea what a lot of fun such a party as this can be—it is so unusual, so different from the ordinary parties which are given.

After supper play "Trap the Hunter." The "hunter" or leader of the game is given a bag filled with Indian beads. He then begins to describe the animals he has seen and caught in his imaginary travels. For instance, "this animal walks on four feet, has a long tail and short ears." Some one says a cat and is wrong.

The hunter then says, "it has a pointed nose and varies in size and color." Some one guesses "a collie dog" and is wrong. "It is very crafty and runs fast." This time several cry "A fox!" The one who spoke first gets a bead and in turn describes an animal. The one who gets the most beads at the end of a certain time wins a prize.

If the fires have died out, rekindle them, provide your guests with long sticks, roast marshmallows and pop corn around the campfire.

This Indian Summer party could just as well be held indoors. If you have an open fireplace you could roast your potatoes and corn and make your coffee there. The real fun of this party is that every one must help.

Have the house decorated with ears of corn hung in festoons over doors and from the chandelier to the corners of the room. Cover the table with yellow crepe paper, and for the centrepiece have a sheaf of corn dressed to represent an old woman—the "harvest witch"—who is supposed to bring good luck to all who gaze on her. To mark the places have little tomahawks with the name written upon them.

Appetizing Menus for the Week

MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.	SUNDAY.
Breakfast.	*Breakfast.*	*Breakfast.*	*Breakfast.*	*Breakfast.*	*Breakfast.*	*Breakfast.*
Stewed Rhubarb,	Cereal,	Stewed Prunes,	Baked Apples,	Cereal,	Fruit,	Baked Pears,
Poached Eggs,	Breaded Tomatoes	Rice Omelet,	Cereal,	Sliced Bananas,	Oatmeal,	Baked Bacon,
Toast,	Broiled on Toast,	Corn Cake,	Toasted Whole	Scrambled Eggs	Eggs Cooked	Potatoes Cooked
Coffee.	Cornmeal	Coffee.	Wheat Muffins,	with Asparagus,	in Shell,	in Milk,
Luncheon.	Griddle Cakes,	*Luncheon.*	Berry Jam,	Coffee.	Coffee.	Toast,
Creamed Tongue,	Coffee.	Date, Apple and	Coffee.	*Luncheon.*	*Luncheon.*	Coffee.
Green	*Luncheon.*	Lettuce Salad,	*Luncheon.*	Brown Bread,	Stuffed Green	*Dinner.*
Pepper Salad,	Corn Custard,	Cottage Cheese	Tripe Rolled in	Cottage Cheese	Peppers	Cold Roast Beef,
Cantaloupe,	Rolls, Radishes,	Balls,	Meal and Fried,	and Nut	with Sauce,	Sweet Crabapple
Iced Tea.	Stewed Pears,	Cornflake	Sliced Tomatoes,	Sandwiches,	Oatmeal Cookies,	Pickle,
Dinner.	Soft Molasses	Macaroons.	Potato Muffins,	Apple Sauce,	Iced Tea.	Boiled Rice,
Beef Birds,	Ginger Cookies.	*Dinner.*	Banana Whip.	*Dinner.*	*Dinner.*	Beet Salad,
Savory Sauce,	*Dinner.*	Boiled Fowl,	*Dinner.*	White Fish Loaf,	Roast Beef,	Loganberry Roll,
Rice,	Boiled Salmon,	Sweet Pickled	Fruit Juice	Spanish Sauce,	Glazed Onions,	Loganberry and
Buttered and	Egg Sauce,	Peaches,	Cocktail,	Mashed Potatoes,	Corn,	Lemon Sauce.
Sugared Carrots,	Boiled Potatoes,	Virginia Spoon	Chicken Timbales,	Green Peas,	Lettuce Salad,	*Supper.*
Jellied Philadelphia Relish,	Spinach,	Bread,	Cream Sauce,	Emergency Salad,	French Dressing	Nut Bread,
Chilled Maple	Pineapple Sherbet,	Steamed Squash,	String Beans,	Jellied	with Fine Herbs,	Jam,
Tapioca Cream.	One-Egg	Lemon Jelly,	Paprika Potatoes,	Stuffed Prunes,	Cornstarch	Buttermilk,
	Cup Cakes.	Thin Cream.	Peach Dumplings.	Foamy Sauce.	Blanc Mange.	Soft Gingerbread.

Tested Relish and Pickle Recipes

By Mary Lee Swann,
Principal, Scudder School of Household Arts.

Sweet Red Pepper Relish.

FINELY chop one dozen sweet red peppers, one dozen sweet green peppers and one dozen small onions. Mix one quart vinegar with one-quarter cup salt and two cups sugar. Bring to boiling point and add peppers and onions. Seal in sterilized jars.

Pepper Relish.

CHOP one and one-half dozen tomatoes. Add nine finely-chopped red peppers, two finely-chopped onions, three tablespoons salt, one cup sugar, one and one-half quarts vinegar and one tablespoon celery seed. Bring gradually to boiling point and cook until tender. Seal in sterilized jars.

Light Chili Sauce.

PEEL and chop one dozen ripe tomatoes. Add two finely chopped onions, three finely chopped green peppers, two tablespoons sugar, two tablespoons salt and two cups vinegar. Mix thoroughly and cook one and one-half hours. Add one and one-half tablespoons mixed spices just before removing from fire.

Spanish Pickle.

WIPE one peck of green tomatoes and thinly slice. Peel four onions and thinly slice. Sprinkle alternate layers of tomatoes and onions with salt, using one cupful, cover and let stand overnight. In the morning drain thoroughly, put in a preserving kettle and add one-half ounce each of cloves, allspice berries and peppercorns, one-half cupful of brown mustard seeds, one pound of brown sugar and four seeded green peppers, and chop finely. Pour over enough vinegar to cover, heat gradually to the boiling point and let simmer one and one-half hours. Store in stone jar if possible.

Celery Relish.

FINELY chop one onion, one large green or red pepper, two bunches celery and two and one-half cups tomatoes. Add one tablespoon salt, two allspice berries, one tablespoon sugar and two-thirds cup vinegar. Bring gradually to boiling point and cook gently one and one-half hours. Seal in sterilized jars.

Chili Sauce.

SKIN and chop twelve ripe tomatoes. Put in preserving kettle with two finely-chopped onions, two finely-chopped green peppers, three tablespoons salt, one-half tablespoon celery seed, one teaspoon cloves, two teaspoons allspice, two teaspoons cinnamon, one teaspoon grated nutmeg, two tablespoons brown sugar, one-half teaspoon mustard and one quart vinegar. Mix thoroughly and bring gradually to boiling point. Cook slowly about two and one-half hours, or until thick. Seal in sterilized jars or bottles.

Green Tomato Pickle.

CHOP one peck green tomatoes. Then chop separately one cabbage, six onions and six green peppers. Mix the vegetables, cover with salt and let stand overnight. Drain, turn into kettle and add two cups brown sugar and one tablespoon of mixed spices. Cover with vinegar and boil until all the vegetables are tender. Pack in sterilized jars and seal.

Uncooked Tomato Relish.

CHOP two cups of onions and three cups celery, sprinkle with one-half cup salt and allow to drain for two hours. Chop one peck of ripe tomatoes and drain in a cheesecloth bag. Then combine onions, celery and tomato with one cup finely-shredded cabbage. Add two finely-chopped green peppers, two finely-chopped red peppers, three cups light brown sugar, two teaspoons cinnamon, one teaspoon cloves, one teaspoon celery salt and one quart cider vinegar. Mix thoroughly and pack into cold jars.

Ripe Tomato Pickle.

PEEL and chop one and one-half quarts ripe tomatoes. Add one cup chopped celery, four tablespoons, each, chopped red pepper and onion, four tablespoons salt, six tablespoons sugar, three tablespoons mustard seed, one teaspoon grated nutmeg, one-half teaspoon clove, one-half teaspoon cinnamon and two cups vinegar. Mix thoroughly, turn into a stone crock and cover.

Spiced Pickles.

SLICE three onions, two peppers and four quarts crisp, fresh cucumbers and place in layers in a bowl, sprinkling salt over each layer. Add one cup grated horseradish and let stand three hours. Drain and turn into a large saucepan, add one quart vinegar, one cup sugar, one teaspoon white mustard seed, one teaspoon cloves, one teaspoon powdered turmeric and one teaspoon celery seed. Mix well and boil for twenty minutes. Seal in sterilized jars.

Mixed Pickles.

PLACE two quarts chopped green tomatoes in a bowl with one quart chopped ripe tomatoes, three bunches celery (chopped), three finely-chopped red peppers, three finely-chopped green peppers, three chopped onions, one chopped cabbage, one chopped and seeded cucumber and one-half cup salt. Let stand overnight, drain well and add one and one-half quarts vinegar, four cups brown sugar, one-half teaspoon mustard and one teaspoon black pepper. Cook until clear and seal in sterilized jars.

Pepper and Celery Pickle.

REMOVE seeds and chop one peck sweet peppers. Add one finely-chopped large cabbage, six chopped onions, three bunches celery (finely chopped), and two cups salt. Let stand overnight, then squeeze dry. Place two quarts vinegar, one cup sugar, twelve allspice, one tablespoon white mustard seed, three tablespoons whole peppers, twelve cloves and a two-inch stick of cinnamon in a kettle. Bring to boiling point. Add vegetables and cook twenty minutes. Seal in sterilized jars.

Chow-Chow.

CUT the following vegetables into small pieces: Two quarts green tomatoes, twelve small green cucumbers, three ripe red peppers, one head cauliflower, three bunches celery, two quarts stringless beans and two cups small white onions. Cover vegetables with salt, let stand twenty-four hours and drain well. Mix one gallon vinegar with two and one-quarter ounces mustard seed, one-half ounce allspice, two ounces tumeric, one-half ounce pepper, one-half ounce cloves and bring to boiling point. Add the vegetables and cook until soft. Seal in sterilized jars.

Health Helps

For Perspiring Feet.

DUST the feet with powdered alum and also dust some of it into the stocking and shoe before putting them on.

To Prevent Soft Corns.

BATHE the feet in cold water every evening and change the hose as soon as possible after the feet have perspired freely.

For Dandruff.

WASH the scalp twice a week with tincture of green soap. Then apply an ointment composed of one dram of precipitated sulphur and one ounce of cold cream.

Ingrowing Toe Nails.

PUT a small piece of tallow in a spoon, heat it very hot and pour it on the sore place. There will be scarcely any pain. In a few days the edge of the nail will admit of its being pared away without any inconvenience.

Worth-While Hints for Busy Housewives

For Short-Stemmed Flowers.

A HANDFUL of grass in the bowl makes just the foundation needed for pansies, violets and other short-stemmed flowers.

A New Shoestring Tip.

WHEN the tip comes off a shoestring cut the end to a slant and sew securely with thread. Then dip the whole end in mucilage and let dry.

When Sewing Light Material.

WHEN making cotton garments of light shades of thin material stitch them with 150 or 200 white thread in a very fine stitch and note the improvement over 60 colored thread and a longer stitch.

Saving Paraffine.

SAVE all the paraffine from glasses of jam and jelly, melt to remove anything that may have clung to it and use again.

Keeping Cake Moist.

ALL kinds of cake will keep moist longer if the quantity of milk and eggs used is cut down somewhat and the quantity of fats increased.

Rustless Knives.

STEEL knives may be kept from rusting if they are dipped in a strong solution of soda (four parts of soda to one part of water), then wiping dry, rolling in flannel and storing in a dry place.

A Brush for the Range.

A SMALL paint-brush, such as can be bought for ten cents, is just the thing for removing dust from various parts of the gas range.

Less Danger from Fire.

AN ounce of alum added to the rinsing water or the starch will go a long way toward making the children's muslin and cotton garments non-inflammable.

Corned Beef Water.

SAVE the water in which corned beef is cooked, let cool over night, skim off all fat which rises on top and use for making pie crust and dark cake, or mix with lard to fry doughnuts.

Beauty's Question Box

GIVE me a brief outline of an anti-fat diet and tell me what you think of wearing the corset very tight as an aid to reducing.—E. McD.

You must put a taboo on candies, sweet desserts, pies, cakes and preserves. Eat as little as you can of potatoes, rice, wheat breads, macaroni and other starchy foods. Confine yourself mainly to lean meat (no pork), roasted or broiled, but never fried, and cultivate a taste for fresh fruits of all kinds except bananas. Wearing the corset tight is not the slightest help to you in reducing, because it only pushes the excess flesh up or down in some other place and thus ruins your figure without accomplishing anything.

MY eyelashes are continually coming out and now I have almost none at all. Please help me.—D. J.

What you need is a gentle massage treatment of the lids every night and the use of a good tonic like this:

Sulphate of quinine.... 10 grains
Sweet almond oil..... 2 ounces

Be very careful, however, that none of it gets into the eye itself. This tonic will also stimulate the growth of the eyebrows.

DO you approve of tennis playing for a woman?—M. C.

The chief benefit of tennis playing to a woman is that it keeps her out in the open air for a certain number of hours every week. I like tennis for a woman if played in moderation, because it induces a fine flow of perspiration that carries the clogging poisons out of the system. It stimulates the circulation and forces deep breathing also, and it has the further value of distributing the exercise rather generally throughout the body.

LATELY my eyes are dull looking and nearly always have dark circles around them. What is the trouble?—A. L.

Sometimes dull eyes and dark circles under the eyes are signs of departing youth and vigor, but quite as often I believe they are an indication of impaired health or of anaemia. If the latter, you should take a good tonic, give yourself plenty of sleep and take more than your usual out-of-door exercise. Also adopt a diet of eggs, beets, spinach and string beans—in fact, all those things that contain much iron.

Beauty Tips

For Sunburn.

BATHE in a solution of baking soda and water; then apply vaseline, olive oil or cold cream.

Freckled Arms.

BATHE them twice a day with the juice of one lemon in an ounce of distilled water.

Making Ankles Plump.

MASSAGING the ankles every night with pure olive oil or cocoa butter will help to make them plump.

For Bunions.

COVER the bunion with absorbent cotton to prevent pressure from the shoe and apply vaseline to reduce inflammation.

For Blackheads.

RUB the affected parts of the skin with green soap and a flesh brush; then press out the blackheads and apply cold cream

What Well Dressed Women Wear

(Continued from Page 3)

been available for a half dozen years, also a few revivals of old patterns which have come into being since the lacemakers of France have found time and heart for the work which they have done for centuries.

Surely it isn't necessary to counsel any woman to avoid cheap lace? She has learned to omit it from her underlinen and she can be trusted to keep it away from the folds of her wedding gown.

She should be more seriously warned against the temptation to drape the gown with heirloom lace in profusion. A gentle touch is good. A flare of such lace can be spread over the hips in the peasant manner which continues in fashion, and there is usually a place on the bodice where a short flounce or collar can be applied carelessly, with an orange blossom or two.

More is burdensome. A short figure is weighed down with a profusion of lace, a tall figure is made to look like a showcase. The mother of the bride is apt to be the offender. She may have worn flounces of this lace in her day. She may have sentimen that ignores fashion. The daughter, being without the sentiment and delighting in the hour's demands, is the one to show the will power. She must be prosaic, not romantic.

Entire lace frocks are quite in the limelight, but they are built of lace that took the cobweb as its guide and example. Such frocks are expensive, but they manage to help pay for themselves by serving for parties after the wedding; this the average bridal gown will not do.

Chiffon is a covering for satin that should be better appreciated by the bride who seeks a filmy frock that echoes summer and is not costly. It need not cover every inch of the satin; if the material beneath it is sufficiently good to be revealed, the chiffon can take unto itself all those convolutions which the dressmakers usually reserve for lace. It swings about the figure with commendable grace and it is not opposed to the long veil of tulle.

The other choice among fabrics for a wedding gown that is to be worn in warm weather is the type of silk net which has body and is not to be confounded with tulle. The latter has too much dressing in the beginning and as soon as it turns serviceable it loses its freshness.

A slim foundation of thin satin—and, by the way, one does not need the heavy handsome weave of the fabric when it is to be covered—with a full overskirt of silk net is essentially girlish.

It should not be draped in Grecian or classic lines, but follow the Spanish hoopskirt idea, revealing the sharpened silhouette beneath. That is a lovely fashion, however it is taken. It belongs to the Orient, where the Seven Veils began. Modern fashion created ugliness out of fulness for it deformed the figure and destroyed slenderness; ancient fashion blended fulness and narrowness in its most beguiling form by placing them in sharp contrast to each other. The one offsets the other.

TRADITION & DECOLLETAGE

Few brides have an established preference for the cut of the bodice of their wedding gown. They drift with the tide. What others do that do they.

Fashion changes in its approval of the low bodice, and that is the stumbling block that most brides run against. They had not given serious thought to the outline of the neck. Their thoughts and preferences dwelt upon the train, whether it was to be short or long, and upon the fabric and the length of the skirt.

Suddenly they were confronted with the necessity of finding out what is the present verdict on the decolletage; as it or is it not low? The answer this season is in the affirmative. The collar having vanished from the majority of blouses there is no reason to reinstate it in the wedding frock.

The deeply decollete gown was accepted by all types of women when weddings were arranged for the evening hours. They still take place after dark in the South and in many Western towns where event is one of excessive gayety, of music and dancing, and where supper is not reduced to an ice and a cake.

America very generally accepted this social arrangement until fashion became very English, until our houses were operated by English servants and 5 o'clock tea was the social beverage of the day. With the other social tricks and mannerisms we brought from the little island, which once before had given us the lead in all the matters that belonged to fashionable living, came the noon wedding, which is a law in Great Britain.

With the day wedding came the high necked gown, and among the people who are not governed by the climate the entire social fabric of weddings changed. It is only in recent years that the 5 o'clock wedding has returned and been sponsored by those whose lead is followed.

Unless one lives in the Southern States, therefore, the day is the correct time to be married. But the high necked gown is not returned to fashion, for the very good reason that we don't wear it at any time. It is out of the reckoning.

There is so deep a decolletage in some of the gowns for the fashionable spring marriages that an onlooker might think the evening hours were the proper setting, but by this time we have become quit too familiar with revealed neck and shoulders in and out of the sunlight to be led astray into thinking that the hour limits the type of gown.

The Renaissance neckline, that oblong which displays merely the line of the collarbone, may have had its day; it appears infrequently, giving place to the deep U-shaped decolletage that never fails to please.

It is possible to cut the bodice almost to the waistline since the fashion is revived of filling in half the space with layers of tulle or a scanty touch of thin lace. This ancient method of building up the opening of a bodice has the merit of softness. It can only be done with a deep decolletage. Tried out with a shallow one the result is an ungraceful bulkiness over the chest.

The fashion of the hour permits the back of the bodice to be cut even deeper than the front in order that it may be flatly filled in with layers of silk net. Be warned that certain weaves of tulle are not to be chosen for this work as its stiffness will stand in the way of grace. The U-shape is not permitted in the back. The letters are changed and V is inserted. One of the fashions that prevail in evening frocks and has been adopted for wedding frocks is the carrying of the silk net over the opening in the back of the bodice as far as the line of the neck. Artists will tell any woman that flesh is better veiled, which is another bit of ancient knowledge filched from the Orient. Regard the woman with her bare back exposed, more or less modestly, in contrast with the woman whose back is thinly veiled with net and there is no question as to the verdict for and against.

AGAIN ARMS ARE COVERED

As for sleeves, there is no set arrangement for their length or their style. Tradition steps in to say that there should be arm coverings of some kind when the frock is worn in the day hours. Beyond this, there are no limitations set upon the bride. She can choose whatever is attractive or that for which her heart yearns.

The long, downward falling wing sleeves are out of the picture of the day for the reason that bodices are slim and narrow. This was the very reason for the voluminous arm coverings of the other centuries of England, especially in the reign of Elizabeth and the ladies in the time of Charles I. But now we are desirous of being sharply cut above the waist. Sleeves, sash, neckline, shoulder seams are all drawn closely to the body, yet without stiffness.

The shape of the decollete of the bodice must be the governing factor in the choice of sleeves. A round neckline permits small puffed sleeves, a U-shaped one also approves of them, while a V-shaped or Italian decolletage demands a more pretentious sleeve, one that is not coquettish.

Several of the best wedding gowns have been built with long, wrinkled sleeves that are associated with the Middle Ages and which, when they are made of lace or silk net are good. They obviate the necessity of wearing gloves.

NOTES ON NEW STYLES

It seems strange that black embroidery on lingerie has not had an earlier vogue than it has. For it would, without doubt, always be decidedly smart, and a little touch of black on lingerie would likewise be pretty. But now, at any rate, it is seen in some of the smartest of the new things. And it is decidedly well done. Especially on an ivory satin is it good.

Some of the new clothes are made with cuffs in places that a few years ago would have struck us as astounding. Then the only place for a cuff was the end of a sleeve. But now we expect any accessory of dress at any place. Therefore a cuffed blouse now must be explained. Where is the cuff? On the sleeves? No? Then on the bottom of the peplum? Of course.

Charming little bandeau arrangements of artificial orange blossoms have held on the veils of youthful brides for years, but now there is a sort of Juliet's cap of orange blossoms—artificial, of course—that a bride recently wore. The veil was held in place by the lowest strand of blossoms.

The Nervous Child

BY BRICE BELDEN, M.D.

In children of nervous constitution, improper or perverted training is often among the most serious injurious influences, in that it tends to intensify or exaggerate innate possibilities of undesirable nature.

Such factors as the unnatural forcing of some manifest talent: the stern, misunderstood rebuke of some nervous condition of fear or anxiety; excessive pamper'ng or yielding to selfish desires and whims, and the habit of more or less constantly directing the attention of not only the child but also of others to the manifestations of nervous disorder in the child, all play a part in laying the foundation upon which future trouble develops.

Improper demands made by improperly chosen and directed school work upon the physical and mental powers of the child help greatly in preparing the nervous system for future breakdown.

Nagging a child about his nervousness makes him morbidly conscious of it and prevents the emergence usually attempts to protect nervous children by creating a tendency to inattentiveness where prolonged and uninterrupted concentration would prove harmful. This inattentiveness renders the task more difficult for the nervous child, and in order to overcome the difficulty it is driven to greater struggle in the effort to concentrate, thus causing fatigue sensations, and this, combined with the fear of criticism, censure or failure often brings about the ultimate collapse.

This collapse is frequently seen following the extra effort and anxiety necessitated when preparing for examinations or undertaking new and difficult obligations.

Nervous children are endowed with an increased or intensified sensitiveness, hence are more strongly stimulated by ordinary impressions than the normal child, thus tending to intensify further their excitability and restlessness. Their imaginative faculties, already overactive, are further incited and intensified by certain kinds of moving picture shows and theaters. Such activities tend to create unhealthy thoughts, feelings, emotions and ideas of life in its reality of everyday experience.

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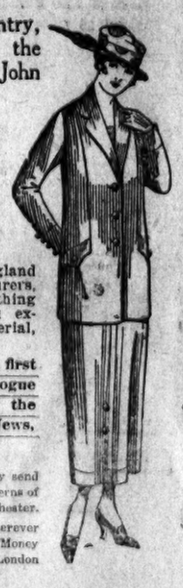

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 9, 1920

ROAD BUMPS LOSE JAZZ-TIME WALLOP

Three Point Suspension Springs Synchronise Ride On The Worst Highways

When a ship pitches and rolls in the trough of a heavy sea, why doesn't the sailor fall overboard? How does he balance himself?

You've seen the daring bareback trick riders at the circus. You know what a thrill they give as they race around the track, standing legs apart, a foot on the back of each horse. How do they keep their bodies in balance and at ease as the horses rise and fall in the plunge of their mad gallop?

When you've found the answer you've guessed a good part of the reason why the new three point suspension springs on Overland 4, the new light car recently announced, act the way they do on the roughest, bumpiest roads on which they have been demonstrated in this city.

An engineering explanation of the why and wherefore of the springs takes in much of interest about the principle of the lever and much more of instruction about distribution of thrusts, the force of blows and the like. Then you learn that in some magical mathematical way this new type of springs has done the same work for the bumps in the road that the music master does for the notes in the scale.

In the novice's hands these notes may run into a choppy discord, bumping the senses unpleasantly. The master provides harmony from the same notes and the result is pleasing and comfortable to the car. The master engineers who designed Overland 4 have done something of the same sort of work through Overland 4's springs. They have found a way to harmonise the bumps in the road; synchronised them, as the engineering phrase. And the result is an apparent floating over ruttiest, bumpiest highways in smooth, rhythmic travel, rather than in the ragtime jerks of ordinary.

There has been so much popular and scientific interest in the new springs that E. H. Belden, vice-president in charge of engineering for the Willys-Overland Company, has been asked to explain why these springs give the entirely new sensation over bad roads.

"To begin with," Mr. Belden says, "the new spring suspension has turned out exactly as we would like to have it. The new design has aroused the interest of the Society of Automotive Engineers and all other high grade automobile engineers as a new standard spring suspension.

"In Overland 4 the springs sweep in a diagonal form a point on the chassis frame fifteen inches beyond the axle at front and rear. The effect is that of four light, flexible levers carrying passenger load on an even keel while lifting the road wheels over rocks and bumps without disagreeably jouncing the passengers.

"No illustration is so apt, perhaps, as that of the circus performer or the rider in the old Olympic games. He urges his horses forward in a wild gallop. He has a foot on the back of each of his two horses. He must maintain balance and equilibrium. And he does. His legs come up and go down with each plunge of the horses beneath but his body remains steady.

"The springs on Overland 4 act like the legs of this circus rider. The body of the car and passengers remain on an even keel while the springs allow the wheels to lift and lower rapidly and easily over the bumps and the ridges and the thanky-ma'ams of the roadway. The blow of the bump on the road has at last been taken away from the spine of the passenger.

"It is because of this flexible lever action that we have found that Overland 4's springs automatically eliminate bobbing. Fully to describe the total effect of the springs a new word has been added to the automobile to describe this car's spring suspension. That new word is "springbase."

"In the ordinary car, wheelbase has denoted also the center of thrust or load suspended on the springs. Not so the Overland 4. The springs meet the chassis fifteen inches beyond the axles. That gives us springbase, thirty inches longer than wheelbase.

The Central Garage Company announce that they have received a shipment of the above Overland "4."

Excessive Weight Holds Back Speed Of The Motor Car

That the speed of an automobile is not to be judged by the power of the engine alone is well illustrated in the miniature racing cars of the "bug" type so popular on the Pacific Coast. Some of these small cars with driver weigh in the neighborhood of 500 pounds and are capable of traveling 70 miles an hour. The engines used in these cars are single and twin cylinder motor cycle types which develop around six and seven horsepower.

Some of our popular touring cars have engines developing 50, 60 and 70 horsepower, yet these same touring cars can travel at their very best only 55 to 60 miles an hour unloaded. They are held back because of the excessive weight of the vehicle. It makes no difference how much power you have, for it is how much power you have compared with the load the power has to move that determines the speed at which the vehicle will travel. That is why the miniature racing car with one-tenth horsepower can outdistance the touring car five times as large and, sad to say, more than five times as heavy.

It is because our modern cars are too heavy that the engines used in them must be powerful and heavy also. If the excess weight could be removed it would be possible to get the same road performance with fuel, oil and tire economy that are to be had in the lighter vehicle. Forty miles on a gallon of gasoline and 20,000 miles on a set of tires may seem an Utopian idea to some motorists who are driving ordinary cars giving 10 miles a gallon and 5000 miles on tires, but the time is coming when tre word "economy" will be associated with far different standards than the present ones.

WEIGHT RETARDS SPEED

One of the best makes of motor trucks has an engine developing over 100 horsepower. That engine drags the truck with load at a speed of about 20 miles an hour maximum. That same power in a racing-car engine pulls it around a speedway at about 115 miles an hour. The truck weighs 14,000 pounds, the racing car about 2400 pounds.

If the miniature racing car mentioned above were to have only a 25-horsepower engine it probably would travel around 170 miles an hour because of its very light weight. Excess weight retards road speed, just as a "load" on a man's mind retards his thinking speed.

Every buyer or owner of an automobile wants speed. He may have occasion to use that speed but a few times or he may not wish to use it at all. Nevertheless, he wants to know that the car is capable of traveling a certain speed. The idea in the average motorist's mind, however, is that in order to have speed you must have a large, heavy, powerfull engine. Some of them believe the car itself must be a large powerful-looking one, Both are wrong.

SUCH CARS ARE HERE

In order to have high vehicle speed it simply is necessary to get a proper ratio between characteristic and car weight. The engine may develop only 20 horsepower, yet the car may travel much faster than another touring car with a 50-horsepower engine. As a matter of fact, exactly such cars are or have been on the market. They lack scientific design, because the engines were produced after the vehicle and the latter without regard for scientific lightweight principles. The designers, instead of realising that scientific light weight means speed, economy, comfort and ability, went ahead under conventional principles with the result that they had a conventional car giving ordinary results.

Considering speed alone, racing-car designers have learned the lesson of lightweight cars with small engines. The most notable European racing event in 1919—the Targo Florio race around the island of Sicily—was won by a car weight slightly over 2000 pounds, a Peugeot with an engine of only 153 inches displacement. That is about the size of the Ford engine, less than a Dodge or Maxwell, and half the size of the average engine of our touring cars. That car is capable of 96 miles per hour, but of course it was built for speed and that is the only qualification.

In America we have a 183-inch car weighing about 2000 pounds which recently showed it could travel about 100 miles per hour for hour after hour. It established many records. The designer said: "If I only had a chassis about 500 pounds lighter that engine would pull it at 125 miles an hour.

HEAVY CASTINGS

To produce a vehicle of the minimum weight necessary to do a certain work and give a certain performance at the expenditure of the lowest amount of fuel, it is necessary to start the scientific design with the very first part. It cannot be accomplished by using existing units, because no such units exist to produce a scientific lightweight car. It cannot be done by using existing methods of production, nor by employing the heavy though cheap castings and forgings of iron and steel. One must extend the scope of materials, go perhaps to non-metallic substances.

Greater use must be made of aluminum alloy, while alloy steels and pressing steel must be better employed and used only where they can do the work properly. Then the design must be scientific, part after part must be no larger, no heavier than needed. Done in this manner there will be a vehicle with a safety factor as great as if not greater than in existing types, and a life three times that of the ordinary car of today.

NEGLECT KILLS TIRES

Experts estimate that nearly 50 percent of all automobile tires manufactured are discarded before they have delivered maximum mileage because of the neglect and ignorance of motorists. Underinflation, wheels out of alignment and other abuses cause damage that could easily be fixed if cared for at the time incurred. Maximum mileage is built into tires and will be delivered if motorists learn conservation from booklets being issued by most manufacturers. To show what mileage can be delivered under proper tire care, J. M. Benish of Orchard — Wilhelm Company, Omaha, Neb., writes that the company bought a pneumatically equipped two-ton truck two years ago and that the tires ran 10,000 miles on the original tread and 6,700 miles more after being retreaded. They are still in service over bad roads and are cushioning the truck so efficiently that repair bills are practically negligible.

HANDLEY PAGE SELLS AIRCRAFT

British Company Is Allowed To Dispose Of Former Government Planes

With reference to the announcement which appeared in the press regarding the large transaction in British aircraft, the syndicate interested is the Aircraft Disposal Company, Limited, by whom the following announcement has been made.

"The sale by the Government of all its surplus aircraft material, engines, spares and accessories was completed at the end of last week. We did not purchase direct from the Government, but we have now taken over the whole of the benefits and liabilities of the purchasers.

"The Company which comprises wide-spread British interests, has been specially formed to carry on the whole of the work previously undertaken by the Ministry of Munitions in disposing of the surplus stocks of heavier than air machines and equipment. Offices have been taken in Kingsway and as rapidly as possible the organisation will remove there from the present Disposal Board Offices. The whole of the storage organisation and the management of the large Aircraft Depots all over the country will pass into our control.

"The Disposal Board since the Armistice have sold large numbers of machines, but their potential sales have been very much handicapped by their limitation to selling machines as they stand. Many of the machines for disposal are quite new, but in order to ensure that every machine, engine, accessory and spare is in perfect condition detailed inspection will take place before delivery, and certificates of air worthiness will be given for all machines sold.

"Handley Page, Limited, aircraft manufacturers, are members of the syndicate and we shall have the full advantage of their experience in aircraft matters as they will act as our technical advisers and be our sole agents for the disposal of the material."

Tire Company Purchases Naval Air Station To Expand Plane Division

Goodyear People Plan To Put Commercial Basis Under Their Airplane Section

With the purchase of the United States Naval Air Station at Wingfoot field at Akron, Ohio, The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company obtains possession of what is probably the largest privately owned aviation field in this country.

Located within two miles of the company's factory, the new field will be used for the expansion of aeronautical activities, especially the manufacture of large airships for passenger and commercial uses.

Tentative plans have been made by the company to establish a flying school for the training of airship pilots to anticipate the need of airship lines in various sections of the country.

Wingfoot field will allow sufficient facilities for the complete manufacture of dirigibles and trials after completion. It is planned to have a dirigible at this field at all times for demonstration purposes.

Established by the government two years ago, Wingfoot field afforded facilities for the training of several thousand dirigible pilots and observers for kite balloons. The hangar is 400 feet long, 150 feet wide and 80 feet high, capable of housing three 163 feet airships of the type built for the United States Navy during the war. There are barracks for 1,000 men and a hydrogen generating plant capable of producing 100,000 cubic feet of gas daily for the inflation of airships.

If the present expectations of the company are realised, the purchase of this huge aviation field will make Akron one of the leading air ports of the country.

Use Motor, Save Brakes, Says Hughes

The use of the motor as a brake is well known to thousands of automobile drivers, too few use this means of saving brakes. It is the most economical system and well worth while. It saves brakes and wear and tear on the car.

If driving with motor for power and brakes should do nothing more than make motoring a greater pleasure for it is surely worth while.

But, incidental to the increased comfort, you will find that your tires wear longer. And you will find that less attention is needed in keeping the brakes in order for emergency use.

The constant setting of brakes will in time ruin the most scientific and well-manufactured brake linings. Even metal would wear away under the pressure some drivers force their brakes to stand. And, in additon, the frequent jamming on of brakes places an unusual strain on the entire brake mechanism.

Besides the added pleasure and the saving in tires and repairs this sane method of driving will afford you, it will mean greater safety for pedestrians and other motorists.

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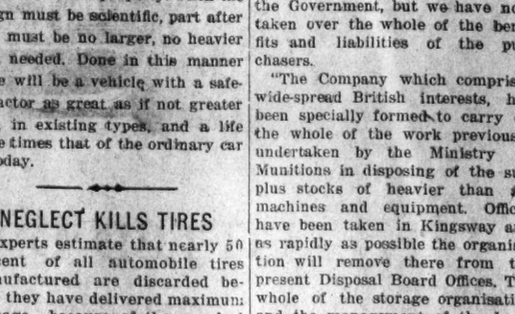

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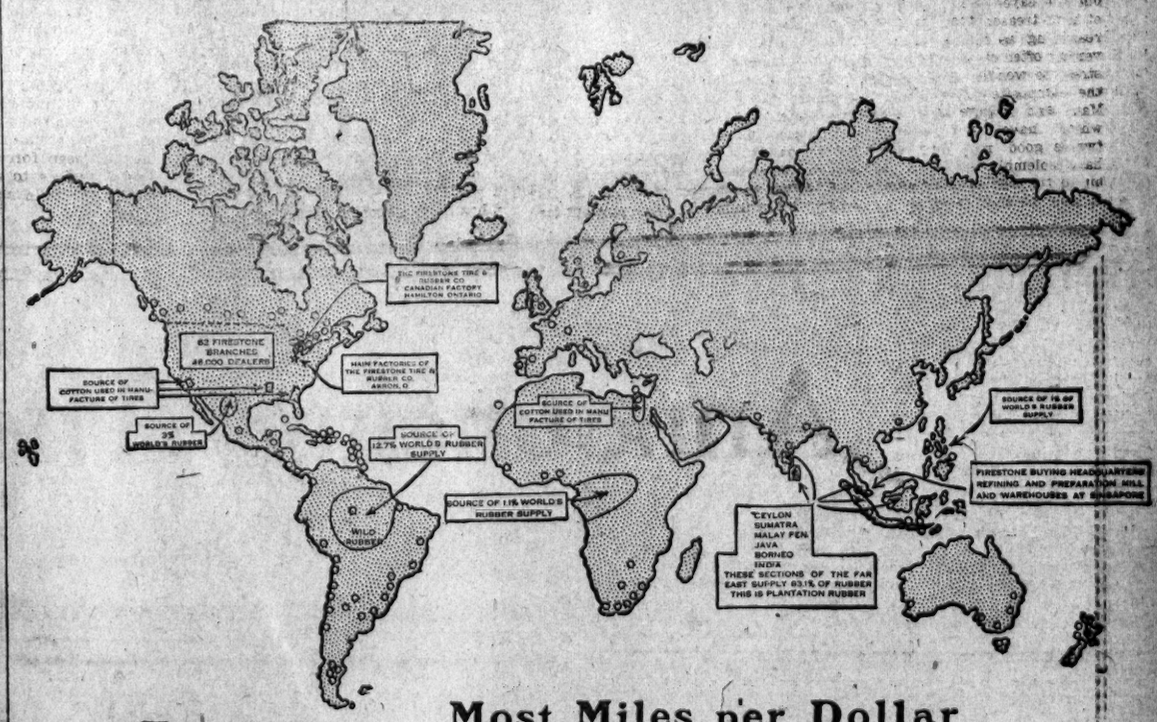
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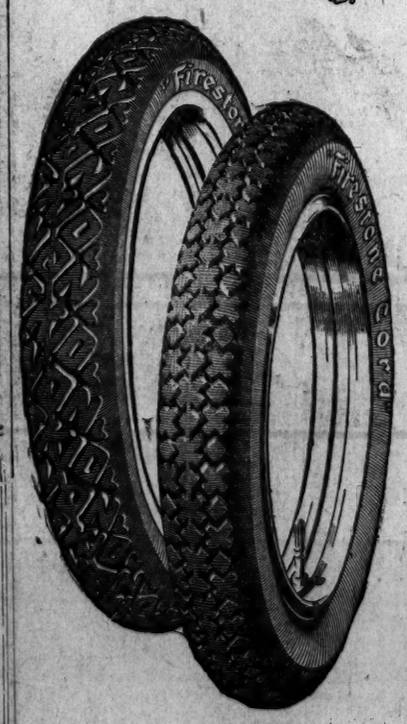

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INSURANCE IS SERIOUS MATTER FOR MOTORIST

Liability Policies Mean Peace Of Mind, Is Opinion Of An Expert

JURIES ARE DISCUSSED

Wealth Of Car Owner Seen As Factor In Award Of Many Verdicts

Automobile liability insurance is an interesting subject, and incidentally it's a subject that motorists should give considerable thought to. A group of New York business men were sitting before the fireplace of an uptown club the other evening discussing cabbages and kings when one of them turned to another who is and for many years has been a recognised authority on automobile insurance and asked him how much insurance a man should carry to be on the safe side. The insurance man smiled. "Well," he replied, "the depends on a number of things and if I was to mention only a few of the controlling factors you would accuse me of being facetious; and," he added, as his face assumed a serious expression, "automobile liability insurance is one of the very few things in life that I never joke about.

"To begin with, what are you worth, how does Bradstreet and Dun rate you? You can depend that 95 percent of the lawyers will see how much you can stand before they attempt to find out how much you will stand either willingly or unwillingly. Then, what kind of a car do you drive? You may think that has nothing to do with it, but those who have followed the verdicts and have made it a point to chat with members of the juries after they have rendered their verdicts know that they will invariably award greater damages against a man who owns an expensive car than against one whose little 'flivver' has gotten beyond control.

ON AMERICAN JURY

"For with all due respect to that great American institution, an American jury, it can be said without the sayer being justly accused of high treason that the method of reasoning as demonstrated by the verdict often causes the man in the street to wonder at the working of the composite mind of our peers. Many and strange are the verdicts which have been returned by twelve good men and true, who have solemnly sworn to do their bit to the best of their ability, and it may be they lived up to their respective oaths, but if they have may the Lord have mercy on the unfortunate individual whose future depends on the verdict returned by twelve men whose intent has been to square up some old and well nourished grudge.

"Yes, jury verdicts are queer things, and nowhere is this fact better demonstrated than when an unfortunate motorist listens to the foreman when the latter announces that the former must pay to compensate some one who has been the victim of an automobile accident. Such little amount as fifteen, twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars often are awarded in cases where even the Court is too dumfounded for a minute to rightly hear and grant the motion of the defendant's counsel to set the verdict aside as excessive; and such verdicts are rendered by juries composed of men whose individual estates added together would not equal the amount they have just tried to give away of another man's money; and he, poor man, has never had real reason to believe that there was as much money as that in the world. But if the defendant is so unfortunate as to be wealthy, to be very wealthy, in fact, to be notoriously rich, then he is in bad, for he is the natural prey and the potential victim to twelve good men and true, who are temporarily engaged in that most interesting indoor sport of giving away something that belongs to another.

OUTLANDERS ARE VICTIMS

"Another point that juries give consideration is the home address of the defendant. If he lives in another State it is bad for him, if he lives in the jury's State, but a long way from the place of trial he will not fare so well as a taxpayer of that particular locality. Of course the assured's personality is a factor, it may be either an asset or a liability. If the jury doesn't like what they see of him in court they will make him pay for the fact that he hasn't created an agreeable impression, and this entirely aside from whether or not they believe him to have told the truth. These are a few of the factors which enter the size of the verdicts. And now let's look at it for a minute from another slant. In practically every jury there's one man who develops into a leader of that jury. If he happens to be a dispeptic or a man with a grouch, either temporary or permanent, or if somebody or everybody has been kept an hour or two past lunch time, the defendant is going to pay for that unfortunate condition. The personality of the plaintiff has a lot to do wih it and sometimes the actual seriousness of the case exerts a bit of influence. And last but far from least the ability of the lawyers on both sides.

"If my client could tell me at the time he comes to me for insurance all about the accident that is going to occur, before what judge and jury it is going to be tried, who the attorneys will be and how the witnesses are going to impress the jury I could tell him within a thousand dollars of what the verdict would be, and there are claim men who can come a great deal closer to it than that—but even then there would be some uncertainty because one of the jurymen might have a touch of rheumatism while in the jury room, and then our calculations would be all off. Now that sounds facetious, but it's all solemn fact, as any motorist who has been before a jury in an automobile accident case will tell you.

RIGHT POLICY NEEDED

"But, to get back to the original question; a man in medium circumstances owning a medium-priced car usually is protected if he carries a policy that will pay $15,000 to one person and another $15,000 to all the rest of the persons who may be injured in the same accident. If he is one who comes under the general but indefinite classification of 'wealthy' he should have a policy covering $25,000 for one and $40,000 for all, and if he is notoriously wealthy, one of the kind who once were classified as 'malefactors of great wealth,' he may find the time when a policy for $50,000 to $100,000 is the only thing that stands between him and many sleepless nights.

"Liability insurance for automobilists really means something more than the amount of money involved. It means peace of mind, and any man who can afford to run a car can and should afford to carry enough protection to insure not only his money but his comfort and freedom from worry. I have known rich men who lost the possibility of real business success because of an unsatisfied judgment against them as a result of their participation in an automobile accident and I have known men in moderate circumstances who have lost their homes in partial satisfaction of a judgment obtained from the same cause."

TAUGHT A LESSON

A few years ago motorists were not very keen for insurance on their cars or for insurance covering the damage their cars might do to other people's property or person, but "experience" that school of high tuition fees, has taught a lesson until now the question instead of being "Do I want insurance?" has become "How much insurance do I need?"

It has been estimated that more than 70 percent of automobilists are insured and, although actual statistics are not possible, it is generally conceded that more than 90 percent of the entire number of car owners become involved in accidents or losses by theft for which insurance to cover could have been obtained. Few indeed are the car owners who do not believe that it is better to have insurance and not to need it than to need insurance and not have it.

MILTON NEW KING OF AUTO TRACK

New World's Record Is Set By California Races At Beverly Hills

A new world's record for a mile and a quarter track was hung up by Tommy Milton in his Duesenberg at the new Beverly Hills track near Los Angeles, Cal., when the veteran driver won the final 50-mile heat from a large field of racing stars in 26:52:02 an average speed of 111.8 an hour.

Art Klein drove his Peugeot to second place, Pullen's big Richards took third honors while Roscoe Sarles by fine driving finished fourth, just within the money.

The race consisted of three fifty-mile heats—the first four drivers finishing in each heat qualifying for the finals. In the first heat Art Klein drove his Peugeot across the line a winner, closely followed by Milton's Duesenberg. Boyer's Frontenac and Hearne's Chevrolet. Klein's average speed was 110.8 miles an hour.

The newly-crowned racing king Jimmy Murphy in his Duesenberg took the second heat, with Pullen in his Richards is second place. De Palma with his Ballot third and Roscoe Sarles in his Frontenac fourth. Murphy's average speed for the distance was 110.7 miles an hour.

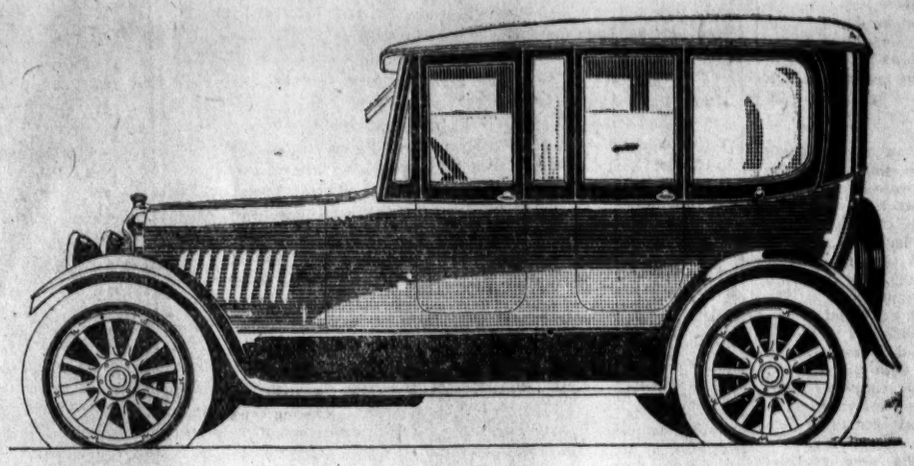
Interest in the finals was raised to fever heat by the terrific speed and wonderful driving in the first two races. The wild-eyed thousands in the packed stands kept up a continuous din as the racers burned up the track in the furious struggle for supremacy. Ralph De Palma led the field until the thirty-eighth mile when a tire change delayed him long enough to keep him out of the money.

Quick as a flash Milton forced his car out of the van and crossed the line a winner amid the deafening applause of the spectators but not until he had been forced by his rival speed demons to crack existing marks for mile and a quarter tracks.

KING "8"

"THE CAR OF NO REGRETS"

INTRODUCING THE——



——NEW KING LIMOUDAN

A distinctive, closed car combining the desirable features of both Limousine and Sedan. The front seats are separated from the rear compartment by a large section of heavy plate glass, which makes the Limoudan a perfect chauffeur-driven car. A few easy turns of a convenient handle and this glass division sinks from view and the car offers all the cozy sociability of an owner-driven family Sedan. Its large plate glass windows can be quickly lowered and the car entirely opened to summer breezes. A dictaphone, vanity case and artistic dome light add to its many comforts and conveniences.

OTHER MODELS IN STOCK

FOR DEMONSTRATION, LITERATURE, TERMS, OR OTHER PARTICULARS, PLEASE ADDRESS

ARKELL & DOUGLAS, INC.

38 Canton Road — *Distributors* — Phone C. 2002

Announcing The Arrival Of The

Oakland

TRADE MARK REG.

For details of this wonderful car, see full page advertisement in this issue

SOLE AGENTS

THE CENTRAL GARAGE COMPANY

KEEP TIRES FULL OF AIR, ADVICE GIVEN BY MAKERS

Proper Inflation Is Important To Car Owners Men Who Are Experts Say

"Keep your tires properly inflated if you want lower tire cost is a warning that cannot be too often emphasized for the owner of motor trucks.

"When the pneumatic tires on your truck are working under-inflated, the tires are breaking down abnormally fast, and will have to be replaced sooner than should be necessary. This is what happens:

1.—The weight of the load pushes in the tread where it comes in contact with the road, flattens it out and so brings a greater surface in contact with the road. This increases wear on the tread.

2.—Where an under-inflated tire strikes a stone or a bump it gives extensively. This results in a break in the inner fabric threads which spread quickly. It may also result in bringing the tire up against the rim sharply, so that the tread is caught between the rim and the stone and is cut.

3.—Under-inflation means that the tread is bent into a sharp angle with the sidewall. This constant excessive bending and flexing not only creaks the fabric, but generates heat to such an extent that the rubber in the plies weakens and is unable to hold together. Finally the tube is pinched and a blow-out results.

4.—Excessive deflection of the tire causes tread separation, because the tire is flattened and the tread rubbers conflict. The resultant working of rubber between the carcass and the tread rubber produces tread separation.

5.—Clincher Tires, when under-inflated will be subject to rim cuts. Overloading of truck will produce the above result also, in varying degrees, according to whether the tires are under-inflated or fully inflated.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company covers the above point in a series of Tire Conservation Course booklets. One booklet also includes a full table of tire pressure, taking into account the weight of loads and size of the tires. These booklets will be furnished free upon request.

Gets $12,500,000 For $5000 Worth Of Stock

The career of John F. Dodge, who died recently, forms one of the most striking pages of the history of modern industry. The story of his rise and that of his brother from a mechanic's helper in a little Michigan city to the front rank of the giants of American industry is one displaying the vision ambition of the man, said George Humphrey, of the American-Hawaiian Motors Company, Dodge distributor.

His rise in the industrial world is linked with that of his brother and Henry Ford. It was with Ford that he made his first start toward fortune and when he severed his connection with the Ford Company last summer he was immensely wealthy. His career and that of his brother have run side by side throughout their entire lives. They have never been separated in any undertaking.

BICYCLE MAKERS

John Dodge was born in Niles, Mich., fifty-four years ago. His father was a machinist and ironworker in that place. It was under the parental tutelage that the Dodge boys were first introduced to the machinist's craft, after they had finished their course in the public schools. It was shortly after this time that the two brothers made in their father's shop the first bicycle even seen in Niles.

After they had served out their apprenticeship the Dodge boys traveled about the state, working as machinists in several Michigan cities. They finally came to rest in Windsor, Ontorio, where they were engaged in the manufacture of typesetting machines, afterward making bicycles. At that time bicycles were at the crest of their popularity, and the two brothers moved their business from Canada to Detroit to take advantage of the bigger opportunities on the American side.

STUDIED THE NEW ENGINE

They began a machine shop on a small scale on Monroe avenue. Machinery taken in payment of a debt gave them their start. The internal combustion engine was just beginning to occupy the minds of engineers and mechanics. The Dodges, ever alert and with vision enough to see the possibilities of this form of engine, began a study of the subject.

About this time their fortunes became entangled with that of the man who was destined to raise them to fortune, Henry Ford.

Mr. Ford was working on the development of an internal combustion motor. He came into the Dodge shop to have some work done. During his visits there the main topic of conversation was the gasoline engine, in which all the parties were so vitally interested.

$5,000 STOCK EACH

Mr. Ford was trying to organise a company to manufacture motor cars. His progress was slow, but he finally succeeded in interesting the Dodges in the project. In 1902 each took $5,000 worth of stock, to be paid for from the profits on 650 chassis they had contracted to manufacture for Mr. Ford.

Thus was laid the corner stone of the Dodge fortune. The rapid development of the automobile field in Detroit made them rich men. Much credit for this very development, however, must be given to the Dodges themselves. They undertook in their machine shop the manufacture of automobile parts for large contracts.

They became overwhelmed with work. Enlarging of the plant did not take care of the rapidly-increasing business and it was finally decided to build a new factory and a large modern shop was erected in Hamtramck, which became concerns in America.

MAKE CARS FOR SELVES

In 1914 the brothers announced their intention of making automobiles for themselves. A huge addition was built to the Hamtramck plant and the manufacture of motor cars begun on a large scale. The Dodges, through their connection with the Ford company, were well known in the motor world and their addition to the ranks was welcomed.

QUARREL WITH FORD

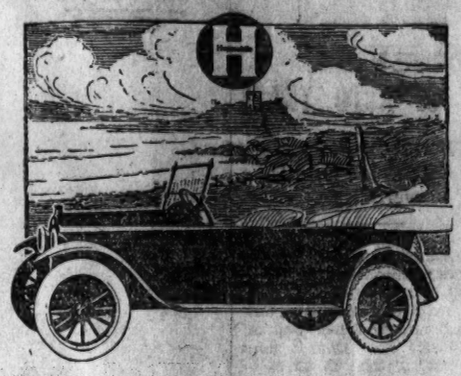
The Dodge car became one of the big factors in the automobile game. The new concern was flooded with orders. Twenty-five thousand dealers in all parts of the world strove for agencies. When the plant first started there were twenty acres of floor space. Today there are thirty. More than 425,000 automobiles have been produced.

Differences of opinion in the Ford plant caused the withdrawal of the Dodges from active participation in the workings of the Highland Park Company. In 1918 the famous fight between the Dodges and Mr. Ford over the question of passed dividends was carried through the courts into the legislature and was finally decided in favor of the brothers.

$12,500,000 EACH

During the war the Dodge plant produced army automobiles, gun carriages and munitions in huge amounts. Last summer Henry Ford bought out the holdings of the brothers at a figure reported to be $12,500,000 each. The original investment eighteen years before had been $5,000.

The Dodge farm at Rochester, Mich., is a model. John Dodge had a home on Boston boulevard, but about a year ago decided on a new one. Architects and builders from all over the world were called in and designs for a private residence finer than any in existence were prepared. The original plans were for a house and grounds costing $8,000,000. Subsequent developments indicated that the place would cost nearer $4,000,000. It was to be the last word in exterior and interior decorating and landscape gardening.



Every new Hupmobile placed in an owner's hands makes a new Hupmobile friend. Hupmobile owners everywhere are Hupmobile enthusiasts. This means something to a careful buyer. We predict for the present Hupmobile a popularity even greater than that accorded to all previous Hupmobile models.

Important Features

- Extra strong, rigid frame.
- Two carburettor adjustments.
- Pressure oil system feeding oil direct to bearings.
- Soft operating clutch with adjustable pedal.
- Extra long gear shift lever with short, easy throw.
- Extra long, semi-eliptic springs; chrome vanadium leaves.
- Semi-irreversible steering gear; strong construction.
- Detachable engine head; easy to grind valves or remove carbon.
- Extreme roominess of tonneau and driving compartment.
- Completeness and quality of equipment.

The Shanghai Garage Co., Ltd.
125 Bubbling Well Road

Owning & Operating
Eastern Garage
4 Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Owning & Operating
Star Garage
125 Bubbling Well Rd., Shanghai.

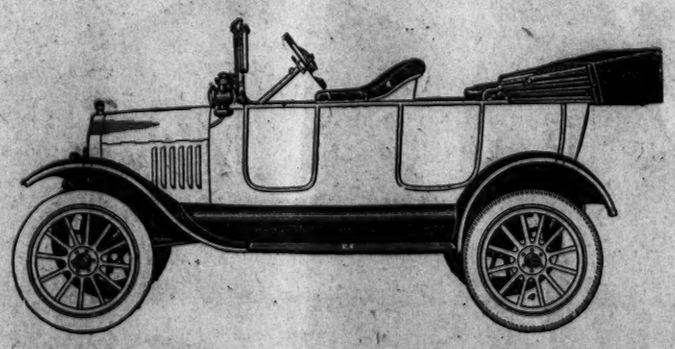
Hupmobile

For Sale by
MUSTARD & CO.
22 Museum Rd. Shanghai.

TAELS 675

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

TAELS 675



Fifty-two per cent. of the cars sold in the United States are Ford Cars. Although there are over two hundred manufacturers of motor cars in the United States, the Ford factory produces more than one-half the aggregate output.

There Must Be A Reason!

SOLE AGENTS

HUDFORD GARAGE

DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), LTD.
Phone Central 322 for Demonstration

TAELS 675

TAELS 675

The New Motor Car

Overland

TRADE MARK REG.

The Greatest Improvement In Riding Comfort Since The Introduction of Pneumatic Tyres

HERE is a brand *new* type of car. It solves the problem which has baffled automotive engineers—how to combine riding *comfort* with *light weight* and *economy*.

The new *Three-Point* Cantilever Springs make this possible.

These are the *first* springs of their kind and they are made of chrome vanadium steel. They are exclusive with Overland.

Because of these springs, the Overland 4 *combines* the riding qualities of large, heavy, expensive, long wheelbase cars, *together* with the advantages and economy of small light cars.

With 100-inch (2.54m) wheelbase, Overland 4 has the luxurious riding ease of 130-inch (3.3m) Springbase.

The exclusive, Three-Point Cantilever Springs cushion the car so that it *rides well on all roads:* they reduce choppy rebounds and side swaying, protect the car from road shocks and *prolong* its life, minimise twisting or racking of frame and body, enable the car to hold the road better.

The car and passengers ride smoothly as though floating, free from road shocks that the *springs ward off.*

But this *new* riding comfort, possible *only* with these Three-Point Cantilever Springs, is but one of the advantages of Overland 4.

Its light weight makes possible great economy of *petrol* and *tyres.*

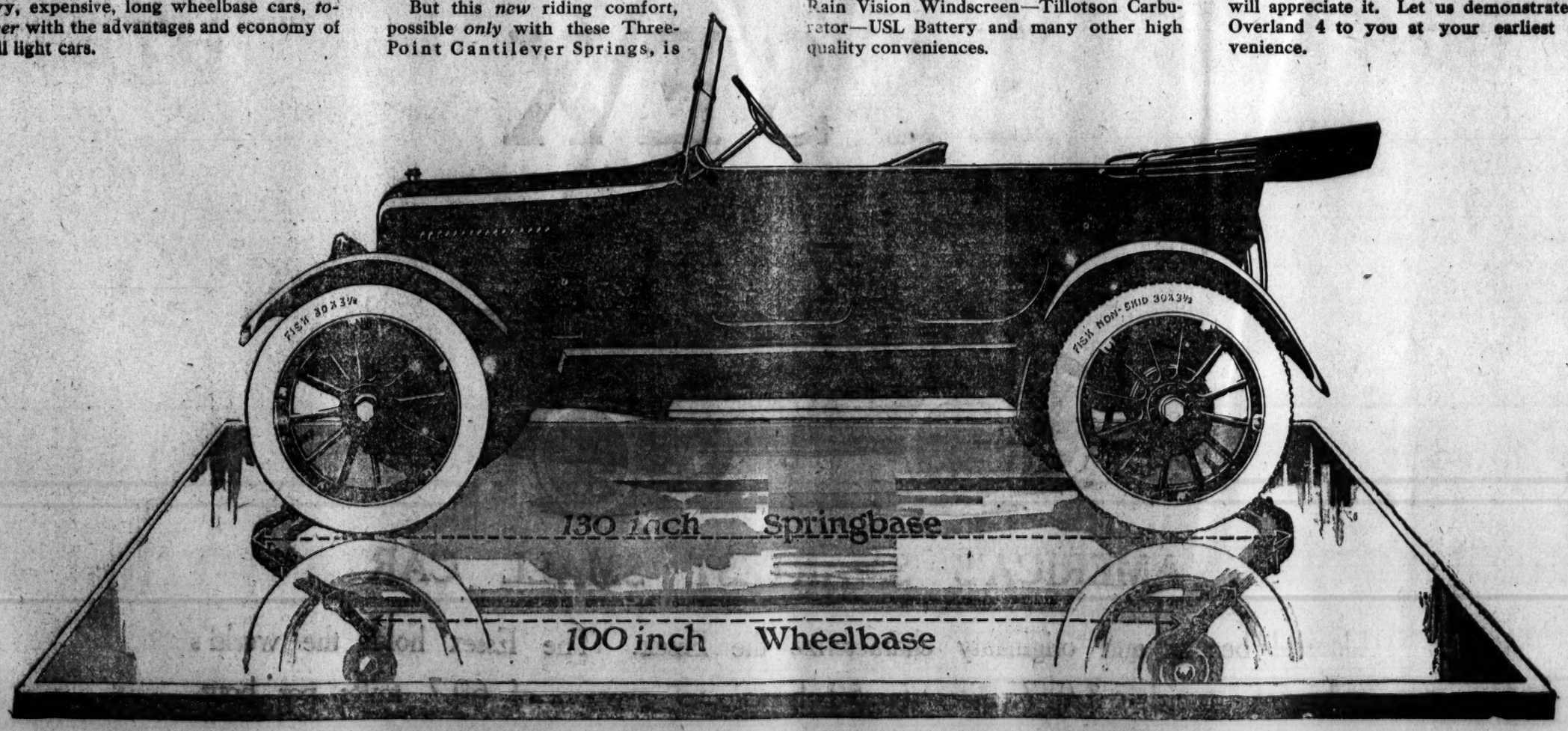
High quality materials insure durability. All vital parts of the front axle and steering gear and all highly stressed gears and shafts for driving the car are made of *alloy steel.*

The equipment list of Overland 4 is high grade, including Auto-Lite Starting and Lighting System—Electric Horn—Marshall Divan Upholstery Springs—Demountable Rims—Three Speed Transmission—Slanting Rain Vision Windscreen—Tillotson Carburetor—USL Battery and many other high quality conveniences.

In every respect Overland 4 is a quality car. The body is all steel, all enamel, the brightest, hardest, most lasting finish.

Overland 4 has been tested for two years and more than 250,000 miles (400,000 km.) over the Rocky Mountains and prairies of America, through deep mud and scorching deserts—through quick, sharp climatic changes. As a result of these tests it was possible to judge the car's performance under every condition and to perfect it before offering it to the public.

The farther you *ride in it* the more you will appreciate it. Let us demonstrate the Overland 4 to you at your earliest convenience.



THE CENTRAL GARAGE COMPANY

2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai

The JOHN N. WILLYS EXPORT CORPORATION, New York, U. S. A.

ALL STUTZ STOCK DEALS SUSPENDED; RYAN CORNER HIT

Action By Governors Follows Boost From 100¾ To 391 Under Pressure

New York, April 1.—All dealings in the stock of the Stutz Motor Car Company of America on the Stock Exchange have been indefinitely suspended. This order was promulgated late yesterday afternoon after a meeting of the Board of Governors, following another sensational advance in the stock to 391, a gain of 21 points overnight and the highest price this elusive specualtive medium has reached in its pyrotechnical flight of four weeks.

The stock is not thrown off the Exchange. The governors have simply issued an order which will prevent any member of the Stock Exchange from buying or selling the stock either on the Board or by private transaction until the embargo is lifted. They may not even buy or sell the stock on the curb, where transactions will begin this morning, under penalty of being guilty of an act detrimental to the interests of the Exchange.

FIRST ACTION OF THE SORT

The action of the governors is the first of this sort in the history of the Exchange so far as any one remembers.

The grounds for the action were that Allan A. Ryan and his friends, who control the Stutz Motor Car stock outstanding, have cornered the floating supply and that the stock is no longer sufficiently distributed to permit a free market on the floor of the Stock Exchange.

The governors explained that after a careful investigation they had found that a controlling interest in the company had actual certificates and contracts for certificates exceeding the outstanding capital stock of the company. This, they said, was a condition unfair to the public, and called for summary action.

Th governors found the short interest, however, was not concentrated and there was no truth in the report recently published that Mr. Ryan had caught one of his friends, a prominent steel man, short of the stock and had refused to settle with him.

The largest individual short contract they discovered was one for 400 shares. These short contracts ranged as low as five shares and were scattered all over the country. The total short interest is said to be 30,000 shares.

Allan R. Ryan is a member of the Stock Exchange, representing Allan A. Ryan & Co., with offices at No. 111 Broadway.

Mr. Ryan's partners said he had nothing to say and would have nothing to say, for the present.

STOCK ROSE TO 391

Allan A. Ryan is the son of Thomas F. Ryan and is a Deputy Police Commissioner. For three months this winter he was ill of influenza and pneumonia, and he returned to the Street only several weeks ago. His friends say he then discovered that some of the big traders had been shooting holes in his stocks, as he claimed, and had been particularly vicious in assaults on Stutz. He therefore began the squeeze which caused the stock to rise from 100¾ to 391, the closing price yesterday.

Stutz recently declared a stock dividend of one-fifth of a share. The stock sells ex-stock dividend next Monday. Those who remain short of the stock until Monday will have to pay the market value of the stock dividend on that day. Based on yesterday's close, this will be $78.25 a share. These contracts will not be collectible through the Stock Exchange, so Mr. Ryan and his friends would have to resort to the courts, but settlements will undoubtedly be made on some basis.

Despite the action of the Board of Governors, the report still persisted in Wall Street that Ryan had something up his sleeve concerning Stutz and the explanation would be taking over the Stutz Motor Company by the General Motors Company.

PNEUMATICS WIN IN SNOW

North Dakota has no claims to a Florida climate when winter arrives, and motor trucks find plenty of hazards in snow filled and slippery roads. The problem of daily truck service is one that puzzles many a truck owner in that state. John Keller, of Lisbon, N. D., who operates a drayage and transfer service, has solved the problem. His cord pneumatics in the last six months have traveled 5,000 miles without ever having been off the rims. Mr. Keler says that his trucks have made long distance hauls through deep snow where it was impossible to operate on solid tires. His operating has been greatly increased, a saving of 29 percent has been made on gasoline consumption and not a cent has been spant for repairs. He is a strong champion of pneumatics.

WOMEN DRIVERS HERE TO STAY

New York Discovers What Shanghai Has Long Known About Cars

The woman driver is no longer a stranger on our street, says a New York newspaper. The time when the sight of a woman driving a car in New York's congested streets provoked fear and trembling has gone, for now there are almost as many women drivers as men, and we no longer look askance at them.

In the old days before the new movement had appeared woman was looked upon as a creature of "nerves," a person to be coddled and protected and expected to have forebodings and fears, but, with the coming of women into a larger and broader life, that is, her entrance into business and all sorts of public enterprises, the "woman with nerves" is departing and we are welcoming the "woman with nerve," and in this pleasurable progress the automobile has played a conspicuous part.

During the war the woman motor messenger, both on duty and pleasure rides, established a record for skill and dependability as a driver. There was the Woman's Motor Corps, with its drivers on night and day duty, who could put to blush many a taxi driver when time must be made. It was in the Liberty Loan drives that a large number of women patriotically dropped social engagements and devoted themselves to winning the war. Here in New York each drive gave the observer a chance to see an increasing number of these women motorists handling their cars in congested traffic with an ease and coolness that few professional demonstrators could excel. It was this dexterity and alertness which these motor messengers displayed that has gone far in winning for the woman motorist a permanent place in the motoring world.

Any woman who drives a car can testify to the exhilarating stimulus this work produces. She must learn to keep a cool head; she must not worry about anything in front of her; the must keep a firm, steady grip on the wheel, and a no less intelligent control of her feet.

A man whom I was talking with recently said: "When my wife first endeavored to drive I was always more or less uneasy as to what was going to happen to us, but as she got experience she seemed to increase her self-confidence and I no longer feel nervous and am quite content to see her at the wheel. In fact, I take considerable pride each night when I come down to find my wif and two kiddies waiting for me. It gives me a sense of ease to be on the back seat of our sedan and talk to the boys while Milady drives me home."

No longer is the woman automobile driver simply tolerated and her desire to run a car scoffed at as an impractical whim. She is no longer the butt of fun and ridicule for the "woman at the wheel" because her record is here to stay.

MOTORISING FARMS

In the year 1919 the people of Wisconsin purchased 36,110 automobiles and 4,028 motor trucks. At $1,000 apiece for automobiles, the investment was $36,110,000. Assuming that motor trucks cost $1,500 each, this represents an investment of $6,042,000 or a grand total of $42,152,000. Using these figures as a basis officials in the Motorise the Farm Bureau, estimate there will be at least 200,000 prospects for motor trucks in 1920.

KAPODRY FOR MOTOR HOODS
(TRADE MARK) AND RHINOHYD COMMERCIAL HOODS AND AGRICULTURAL SHEETS
THE Exact Materials used by BRITISH WAR OFFICE for their WATERPROOF COVERS
ALSO
ALL MOTOR BODY FITTINGS
Write for List to—
G. JOHNSTON, 8, Broad Street, Bloomsbury
LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Sum Total of Dunlop Success

1. THE PNEUMATIC TYRE INVENTION
2. AN ALL BRITISH ORGANISATION
3. £32,000,000 VALUATION
4. 40,000 ACRES RUBBER PLANTATION
5. OWN COTTON MANUFACTURING SECTION
6. MOST EFFICIENT METHODS of PRODUCTION
7. UNREMITTING EXPERT SUPERVISION
8. CLOSE DEPARTMENTAL CO-ORDINATION
9. WHOLEHEARTED STAF CO-OPERATION
10. RESULT: WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION

SUM TOTAL: SATISFACTION TO USERS 100%

TRADE MARK

DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD.,
Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry.
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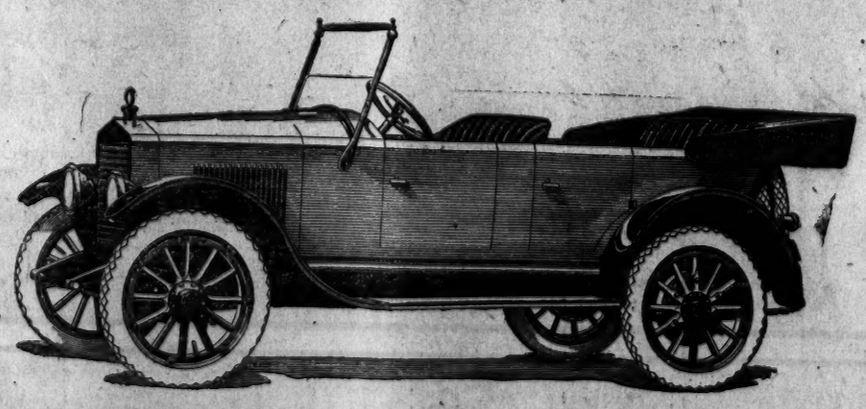
Phone 2248. Cables Pneumatic

ESSEX
FOUR-CYLINDER



AMERICA'S SMARTEST SMALL CAR

Unusual beauty and originality characterize the Essex. The Essex holds the world's endurance record—3,037 miles in 50 hours, an average of 60.7 miles per hour.

SOLE AGENTS
HUDFORD GARAGE
89-91 Rue Montauban DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), LTD. Phone: Central 322
Phone for a demonstration

Country Club And Motor Car

JOHN CHAPMAN HILDER
(In Motor)

Have you ever happened to think, between feeble drafts at the straw which connects you and the virtuous syrup that now comprises the nineteenth hole, have you, I repeat, ever happened to consider what it is that makes country clubs possible?

Has it ever occurred to you that country clubs, as we now know them, are virtually a development of the past decade? And do you realise why this is so?

That smart little building, whose lure has made your wife a week-end widow and has provided your sons and daughters with one more outlet for your fifty-cent dollars, exists solely—nine times out of ten—by grace of the motor car.

Do not misunderstand me. Not every country club took root only upon the advent of the motor. Piping Rock, for instance, antedates the automotive era by many years. But then Piping Rock is scarcely one of your everyday, common or garden country clubs. It has always been identified with equine events. And its members have always belonged to that set—fortunate or unfortunate according to one's point of view—which has had time enough to travel on or behind horses.

IN PRE-GASOLINE DAYS

And there are others, too, such as Baltusrol, Agawam and Onwentsia, all of which date back to pre-gasoline days. But these, eminent though they may be in the roster of clubs, are merely exceptions that prove the well known rule.

In the old days, when you careened over the post roads at the breakneck speed of twelve m.p.h. and your crimson faced John pulled up his foaming chargers hard by a quaint, swinging, hand-lettered sign, the place behind the sign was an inn.

Nowadays, wherever you go, old fashioned swinging signs denote the presence not of inns, but of country clubs. And I am moved to comment, in passing on the singularly fruity names one finds upon these signs. Obviously the Noble Redskin is not without honor among the committees whose job it is to christen their country clubs. Consider the following, for example, picked at random: Shinnecock, Misquamicut, Yahnundasis, Youghiogheny, Wannamoisett and Aronimink. The thing that puzzles me about this system of nomenclature is what will happen to the christening committees when the national supply of Indian names has become exhausted. In this perhaps lies a large future for the lad who now names the Pullman cars. But perhaps all this is not exactly apropos.

THEY'RE EVERYWHERE

Dead indeed is the hamlet these days that cannot point proudly to its country club with all modern improvements, including hot and cold golfers, stationary caddies and running gossip. Some, in fact, boast more than one. The little town of New Rochelle, New York, of which the inhabitants, at the last census, numbered 28,867, has at the time of going to press no less than five established clubs and one more in the making.

How in the name of bogey, asks the thoughtful reader, can a community such as New Rochelle support six country clubs? The answer, of course, is obvious. New Rochelle doesn't support them. They support it. Because, you see, New Rochelle—and George M. Cohan is my witness—happens to be forty-five minutes from Broadway. By motor it is even less. The membership of these clubs is drawn from New York City and all points of the compass. The reason is gasoline.

The National Lawn Tennis Championships, played off last fall at Forest Hills, attracted on some days as many as ten thousand spectators. This phenomenal attendance, greater than any which has patronised American tennis in any previous season, was attributed by experts to the rapid increase in actual tennis players. The causes for this increase in racquet enthusiasts are two, namely and to wit:

LEARN TO PLAY GAMES

First, thousands of young men and women have had an opportunity to get acquainted with the game and to play it at their country clubs; second, the automobile, by bringing the clubs nearer, making them accessible, has enabled players to get more practice and more proficiency. During the matches more cars were parked in Forest Hills than had ever at one time stopped in that picturesque spot. And Maurice McLoughlin, known the world over as the California Comet, was arrested for speeding one evening between the club and a dinner engagement up on the mainland side of Long Island Sound many miles away.

A few years ago tennis was thought of in this country as being pretty much in the class of polo. It was considered primarily a game for people of leisure. But of late years, with the almost rabbit-like multiplication of country clubs, due to the quantity production of motor cars, tennis threatens to dethrone baseball in the affections of our youth.

GOLF AND MOTOR

And golf owes the motor an equally heavy debt. Visit any golf club in the late afternoon, or on Saturday or Sunday—except in Massachusetts, which seems to think itself already too iniquitous to live down the further wickedness of Sunday golf—and you will find almost as many cars as there are players on the links. When Mr. Garfield issued his historic gasless Sunday edict he instituted a series of slim week-ends for the caddies. And many a kitchen window suffered at the hands of a mashie artist who, deprived of his customary jaunt to the club, practiced his iron shots in the gloomy confines of his own back yard.

Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, would never get any golf were it not for his faithful horseless wagon. According to Meredith Nicholson Mr. Hays' idea of a round of golf is to gallop around nine holes and then jump into his waiting car, which always, somehow, manages to follow him, like Mary's lamb.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

The future of the country club in America is indissolubly bound up with that of the automobile. It makes no difference what the chief attraction of the club may be. Whether its links—and its erstwhile bar—are famed for their water-hazards, making it a mecca for golfers; whether its tennis courts rival in smoothness that "skin you love to touch;" whether its wide porches and almost equally wide rocking chairs draw the scandaliers in battalions; whether its dance floor and its secluded corners were designed by John T. Cupid himself—it makes no difference. Banish the motor car from our highways and the country club will disappear. Banish the motor car and to their already long lists of abandoned farms the nation's real estate agents will be able to add a longer list of abandoned country clubs.

And reciprocally, just as the automobile has led to the building of more country clubs, so has the club led to the buying of more cars. Many a harassed sportsman has found that he stood a ten to one chance of getting a slim deal on the club proposition because half the time his children had taken the car and gone there ahead of him. So he has bought a fast roadster for himself, and then to even up with friend wife he has had to buy one for her, too.

Grace And Finish Newest Features Of Scripps-Booth 'B'

Mechanical Improvements Are Also Announced By Firms Engineers

Mechanical improvements, unusual appointment and finish, more graceful lines and improved finish are featured in the four models of the B series six-cylinder Scripps-Booth cars. The complete line consists of a five-passenger touring model, a three-passenger roadster, a five-passenger sedan and a four-passenger coupe, mounted on the same standard type of chassis, having a wheelbase of 115 inches.

In the new series the motor remains practically the same, being an overhead valve with cylinders cast in block, and with a simple detachable cover which protects the valve mechanism from dust. An attractive refinement is an electric inspection light mounted above the motor. A heater fitted in the air intake of the carbureter, together with a superheated intake manifold, permits of more complete combustion.

The chassis now employs fittings to take an Alemite lubricator, by means of which grease is injected at various points under high pressure. The cone clutch, transmission, propeller shaft, with two Peters joints, and the axles remain unchanged. Features of the touring and roadster models include bevel-edged plate-glass windows in the rear and curtains of an exclusive Scripps-Booth pattern that open and close with the doors. The curtains are securely fastened on the top and sides to a continuous rod of steel, whose ends may be easily pushed into sockets provided in the moulding of the doors. This frame of steel keeps the curtains rigid and reduces to a minimum the effort of putting them up. When not in use the curtains are stored without folding or rolling in a steel-lined compartment back of the front seat in the touring car.

The windows of both sedan and coupe may be lowered out of sight in rattle-proof compartments, and the two closed models are also alike in the employment of heavy wool coach cloth upholstery, silver-plated metal interior trimmings, and silk roller curtains. The windshields are of the three-piece type, having a double upper portion which insures clear vision in stormy weather, and a single lower portion which provides ventilation. The four-door construction of the sedan permits entrance directly to the front of the rear seat. The front seat is divided, and is similar to that used in the roadster in that it is adjustable in a fore and aft direction to accommodate the attenuated or abbreviated legs of individuals who fail to conform to the specifications of an Adonis.

In the coupe a single driver seat is used and a comfortable seat facing forward is ranged abreast it. This seat is installed on tracks, and it may be locked in position when four persons are to be accommodated in the coupe, or pushed forward under the cowl when not in use. Silver-trimmed shoulder lights illuminate the interior of the car.

NEW COLE SEDAN

A new coupe of exquisite lines and detail appointments now is being shown by Cole, which recently showed some closed models of another type which were to say the least clever pieces of body work. The new coupe is fitted with the new type of three-piece windshield which makes it possible for the driver to have clear vision regardless of weather conditions. A novel touch has been added to this new design by using hexagon shaped windows. The Cole chassis is an eight-cylinder and shows no change over those made earlier in the season.

New Model Buick Is Sensation Of Motorists, Claim

The Buick Valve-in-Head, Five-passenger, Six-cylinder, Touring Car, Model Ex-45, has created a sensation. The beautiful streamlines of this car sweep from the honeycomb radiator gracefully along the body sides, merging into the pleasing contour of the rear.

The sloping windshield and new style top accentuate the smart individuality possessed by this Buick car.

The top is of the improved one-man type, practically free from visible side bows. Storm curtains carried in overhead retainers are quickly lowered and attached when needed.

The upholstery is of high-grade leather in buttonless, plaited design over curled hair and specially constructed spiral cushion springs, affording unusual riding comfort.

The powerful, silent Buick Valve-in-Head motor responds to the accelerator with a snap and precision that delights the experienced motorist. Under reliable power the car quietly glides along at high speed or creeps away at a snail's gait easily and quickly changing from one speed to another, obedient to the will of the driver.

The Buick multiple disc clutch is disengaged by the slightest pressure on the foot pedal and is exceptionally smooth and positive in action.

The ease and simplicity with which Buick cars are controlled combined with the unfailing power of the Buick Valve-in-Head motor and the absolute reliability of the Buick car, account in a large measure for the loyalty and enthusiasm of Buick owners and drivers everywhere.

MAXWELL TRUCKS

USERS are convinced that the Maxwell 1 ton Truck will do more varied work, better work, harder work, more often and under more unfavorable conditions than any other motor truck of similar price and capacity.

It is designed to do the heaviest hauling, to withstand the hardest hauling, and it weighs only 2400 pounds.

For speed and endurance the Maxwell Truck has no competitor at the price.

It answers every average purpose and costs less to own and operate. Magneto, Worm Drive, 10 foot loading space, Electric Lights and Generator.

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The security that comes to one riding in a motor car, the hood of which is covered with this material, is comforting.

NEVERLEEK is warranted not to take in water, unaffected by heat or cold. Every yard of "Neverleek" is stamped "Guaranteed by the maker."

Insist upon having NEVERLEEK on your hood.

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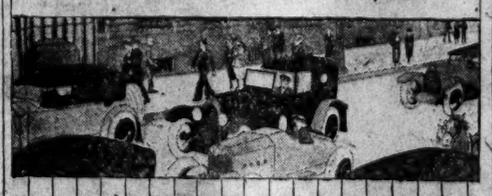
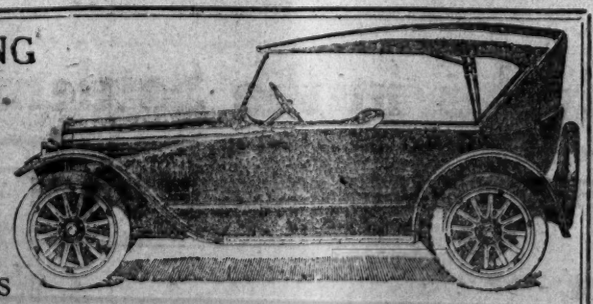


INTRODUCING THE NEW Mitchell SIXES



1920 MODELS IN STOCK

Note that this 5-passenger model has a 120-inch wheel-base, and that in the new models there are embodied nearly 100 costly improvements.

ALSO JORDAN CARS IN STOCK

JOHNS-MANVILLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
Effective against Gasoline Oil Fire
A'so fillers in stock.

VIKING TIRES
are good tires
at a good price
Guaranteed 5,000
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1 & 2 Cyl. Models in Stock

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AN exceptionally thick, powerful and enduring air container—of perfected laminated construction; the product of years of careful research and continual experiment—so rigidly inspected that it must pass a test of many, many hours with a perfect score before it is allowed to leave the factory.

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It lasts long, it retains its spring and liveliness over an unusual period, it functions efficiently under all conditions—it is so faultlessly made that less than one in a thousand ever comes back for adjustment.

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GOODYEAR TUBES

Motordom In America Twenty Years Ago Was Different From Today

For those who do not distinctly recall just what Motordom was in the United States twenty years ago the following symposium of press accounts of that time will be of interest:

C. S. Henshaw and Oscar Hedstorm, the motorcycle team, have invited Gov. Roosevelt of New York to make a trial trip on some six-lap track on their typhoon motorcycle which has a 4-horsepower engine and is credited with the ability to make a mile in 1:10. Gov. Roosevelt is interested in all sports and they propose to him that he learn to work the levers and enjoy the sensation of encircling a track at fifteen seconds for a sixth of a mile. They promise him he will have a sensation which will beat climbing San Juan Hill."

"In Cleveland and other Western cities while the trolley lines were down, telegraph poles barricaded the streets and great snowdrifts blocked the progress of ordinary vehicles, the motor vehicle, according to one paper, went through it like a hack driver tackling a free lunch."

"The despatches from Germany mention that the automobile, which has become so common a figure on our streets, has figured for the first time in an elopement. One of the journals, in suggesting that the automobile will become the vehicle of flight for the runaway lovers of the incoming century, gives as its reason the fact the lovers can sit side by side as they speed onward, the young man's attention only being distracted from his beloved by his being obliged to keep an eye on the brake. Then they advance as their supreme reason the fact there is no need of a grinning, horrid coachman."

"The society notes from Washington carry the news that the Secretary of the Treasury gave a theater party and each one of his guests was conveyed to the place of amusement in an automobile. There is mention of the fact that among the well-known people who have adopted the latest model of travel are the French, Russian and British Ambassador, Senator Lodge and Senator Depew and Secretary of State Hay."

LADY DRIVES CAR

"Miss Annie French has the distinction of being the first woman in Washington to obtain an engineer's license. Miss French is the owner of an automobile, and in order to be able to operate it herself, she appeared before the proper board and took the regular examination for a steam engineer's license, which a police regulation requires every operator of a steam vehicle to have."

"A. C. Bostwick, a prominent member of the Automobile Club of America, was arrested on Sunday for driving his automobile too fast. Sidney Bowman, a well-known bicycle dealer, was also placed under arrest for running a tricycle in excess of the lawful speed. Both furnished cash bail."

"Whitney Lyon, a director of the Automobile Club, put his new electric runabout to a severe test and is enthusiastic over the result. With a friend Mr. Lyon made a run of forty miles with only a single charge in the battery. The most remarkable feature of the jaunt was that he succeeded in climbing the steep hill at Fort Lee across the Hudson River at 125th Street."

"The motor vehicle weighs 2,000 pounds. It is of two and a half horsepower and has a storage battery of forty cells. Mr. Lyon started from the Waldorf-Astoria and proceeded to the Fort Lee Ferry. After crossing the ferry the machine had before it a test under which many other electrically propelled vehicles had failed. But this vehicle, to the astonishment of Mr. Lyon, took to the hill as if it were just what it was looking for."

"Mr. Lyon and his companion made the trip to Englewood, ran about the town, then made a trip back to West Sixty-sixth Street. They covered thirty-eight miles and there was still enough current left for a trip to the Battery."

BARRED FROM CEMETERY

"The Boston Herald mentions that automobiles have been excluded from the Forest Hills Cemetery, due to the fact the trustees have visions of the horrible consequences of a stampeded funeral procession with horses wildly cavorting across lots, demolishing costly tombstones and attended by other incidents incompatible with the solemnity of the occasion. In ending the Herald says "it is but fair to say that automobiles are not headed that way."

"Comment was general on a story carried by Sigaro to the effect that the German Kaiser had offered a price of 80,000 marks, or $20,000, for the best war automobile. Experiments conducted for some time past have shown such satisfactory results that they induced the Kaiser to offer the prize, thus showing the importance he thinks the motor vehicle will play in future wars."

"A prominent member of the Automobile Club of America, who resides in the suburbs, has adopted an excellent plan to educate his neighbors' horses to the automobile. He has advertised in the local papers that if any of his neighbors wish their horses trained to the machines he will, upon request, bring his automobile to their stable and have the horses properly broken in to it. In this manner he conciliates his neighbors and relieves himself of the annoyance and responsibility should any horse belonging to a fellow-townsman take fright at his motor."

ASTOR BUYS CARRY ALL

"Col. John Jacob Astor, who arrived from Europe only a few days ago, has placed an order for a motor vehicle of carry-all size. Electricity will be the motive power, and the carriage will be used in passenger service between Rhinecliff and Rhinebeck Vallage, where Col. Astor's summer home, Ferncliffe, is situated."

"The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, announces that it has opened a shop for the repair of its carriage and motor vehicle tires at 1557 Broadway, and that all its tires in service in the East should be sent to this address for the necessary repairs."

"There are about forty motor vehicles to be found in Madrid, Spain, while in the other larger cities like Barcelona, Valencia and Balboa there are a goodly number. Most of the vehicles are of German make, with a few French ones. The desire is for the French cars, but due to the fact that they are from eight to twelve months behind on orders the German firms get the trade."

"Alfred Harmsworth (now Lord Northcliff), the London publisher who has been touring in France, states that in one day he counted 77 motor carriages and voiturettes and 269 tricycles on the roads of the Riviera."

"Chicago papers mention the fact that twenty-two licenses have been granted to drivers of motor vehicles and that there are fifty-three yet to be examined. They give Miss Julie E. Brecken the distinction of being the first woman legally licensed to drive a car in Chicago."

DRIVERS' REQUIREMENTS

"Here are some of the questions the candidates had to answer: What is the character of power used to propel the vehicle? What is the approximated weight, and how many persons is it designed to carry? What speed is it capable of making on ordinary streets in Chicago? If the vehicle you wish to operate were traveling at the speed allowed by the city ordinances, in how short a distance could you stop it. State how you would start the vehicle and how make an emergency stop, also how you would apply the brake. Do you agree that in event of an accident in which the vehicle you are operating is concerned you will report the circumstances to the board of examiners within twenty-four hours of the occurrence? The last thing required of the applicant was that he demonstrate his ability to operate the vehicle, he running it before a member of the examining board."

"The motor vehicle lamps made by the Grey and Davis Co. are somewhat smaller than those on horse drawn vehicles and are sold with a guarantee against any defect in material, workmanship or burning qualities.

LICENSES WERE LOW

"A bill was introduced in the New York State Assembly by Mr. Apgar of Westchester to regulate and govern the running of and operation of all motor carriages and vehicles other than railway or traction engines upon highways of New York State. The bill provided that all operators of automobiles must obtain a license from an examining board. Each owner was to pay an examination fee of $1 in addition to a license fee of $2. The license was good for one year and the license board had the power to revoke license for not longer than six months on proof of drunkenness, incompetence and reckless driving.

"The Rochester Chronicle contains a long story telling of a race between Miss Rose Coghlan, driving a Waverly automobile, and a hotel man driving a mare that had a mark of 2:16. The mare was driven in a sleigh, and Miss Coghlan drove the automobile after a thirty minute lesson on how to drive it. It was her first attempt and she was successful in winning the race.

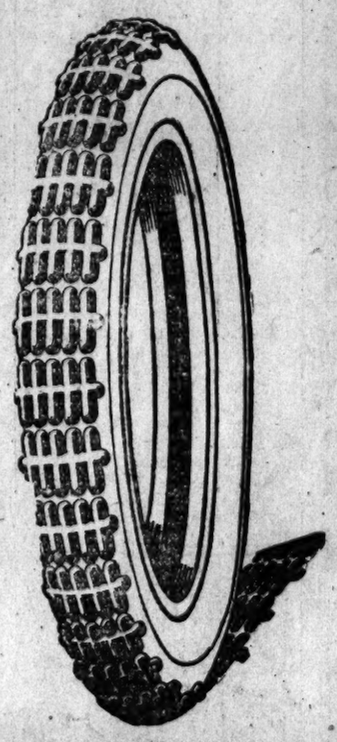
"The Legislature of New York has appropriated $150,000 for road improvements, instead of the $100,000 which the Automobile Club asked for."

EMPLOYES BUY STOCK

More and more the desirability of having employes become stockholders is being impressed upon industrial concerns in the United States. The United States Steel Corporation has the largest number of employe-stockholders, but The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company is pressing hard for premier honors. Sixty percent of the Goodyear employes subscribed and the company will start a drive to have every worker own stock by the end of 1920. Three more sales will be held in March, June and December on the plan of paying for the stock by pay deductions, so that complete payment will be made within a period of two years. Officials are sanguine that nearly all the company's employes will own stock within the next 12 months.

A NEW SHIPMENT OF

GOODRICH TIRES



Has Just Arrived from the U. S. A.

We now have an enormous stock of a complete range of sizes (Inch and Millimeter), and can execute orders for any number of tires

GOODRICH SILVERTOWN CORD—GOODRICH SAFETY TREAD—GOODRICH RED INNER TUBE

"Best in the Long Run"

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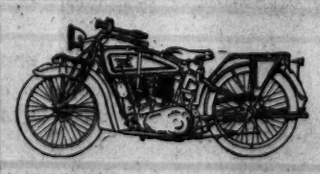
TRIUMPH MOTOR CYCLES

DO NOT DELAY getting in touch with your local Agent if you desire to secure a TRIUMPH Motor Cycle or Cycle at an *early date*. Their world-wide and undisputed reputation during the war have created an enormous demand which is being met with every possible despatch. The PEACE TRIUMPH is a triumph of mechanism, simple but reliable.

Write for Lists to: Triumph Motor Cycle Co., *Coventry, England.*

Sole Agents for Northern China
Anglo-Chinese Association, Ltd., Shanghai.

Ride a Motorcycle



Save Money—Save Time—Save Temper

You can get there on time on a *Motorcycle*

No delays—no jams—no waiting. Ride a motorcycle to the office and you'll get there quicker, easier and more pleasantly. It makes you independent of trams. It is always ready to go—anywhere, and at any time.

Arrange for a demonstration with the

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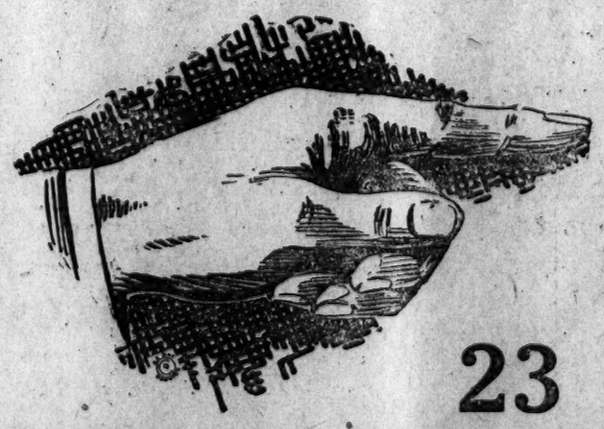

1316 Street Accidents occurred in Shanghai in 1918

23 Killed—293 injured

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The China Press

SPORT SECTION

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 9, 1920

CARPENTIER NOT AFRAID OF JACK

Frenchman Insists He Can Stop American Champion In Six Rounds

EAGER FOR EARLY BOUT

Cochran Has Frenchman Under Contract And Rickard Probably Has Dempsey

New York, March 24.—Georges Carpentier, Europe's ablest and most popular pugilist, whose feats in the ring in time of peace and valor at the front in time of war have endeared him not only to his own countrymen but to patriotic citizens all over the world, arrived here yesterday on the steamship La Savoie after a tempestuous voyage of nine days.

The heavyweight champion of Europe was accompanied by his charming bride of two weeks and also by his shrewd and active manager, Francois Descamps. Mme. Carpentier was Mlle. Georgette Elsasser and was the childhood sweetheart of the boxer.

GET'S GREAT WELCOME

It is questionable if any athlete ever received a more enthusiastic welcome than that accorded the French pugilist when the steamer swung into her berth at the foot of West Fifteenth street. A great crowd had gathered in front of the French Line pier and in the adjoining streets, making it necessary for mounted policemen to keep the roadways open. As soon as the champion, his wife and manager walked down the gangplank they were bundled into cars by Tex Rickard and rolled up to the Hotel Biltmore, where they will make their headquarters during their stay in the city.

Two battalions of sporting writers and camera men boarded the steamship at quarantine and bombarded the Frenchman with questions and loaded cameras till the steamer reached her pier. The guns that the famous Light Brigade faced were no more menacing than the battery of cameras that were levelled at M. and Mme. Carpentier and Manager Descamps as they stood their ground on the forward deck.

BRAVELY FACE CAMERAS

The camera men climbed into the rigging and Carpentier was urged to smile in a dozen different directions at the same time.

But the intrepid trio never flinched and were bravely at bay when the last camera clicked.

When the interviewers began to question the boxer and his manager the real difficulties of the day were encountered. The English language spoken by the visitors appears to be restricted to "Oui, oui," and the French of the writers was not at all fluent. Then came M. Adiel Vandeweghe, who lives in this city, and who speaks English almost as well as he does his native French.

The first question interpreted related to the Frenchman's chance of divesting Jack Dempsey of the world's heavyweight title.

"In six rounds will I stop M. Dempsey," was the reply. "Dempsey is the rushing fighter. I like them." And the pale blue eyes of the fighter glistened with enthusiasm.

IN SIX ROUNDS

"Yes," echoed Descamps, "Georges will win from Dempsey in six rounds. Georges knows too much for Dempsey and is too quick. It will be easy."

Responding to the question as to how soon he would box Dempsey, Carpentier said:

"The sooner the better, and I do not care where the bout takes place. Anywhere will suit me. I have no objection to boxing in America. Of course, if I win the world's title I will defend it, but if I should lose I will devote my time to attending to my rabbits and chickens."

The champion then asked a question of the interpreter, which was to the effect that the interviewers had forgotten to query him about his wedded bliss, and he glanced at his smiling bride.

Being assured that his judgment in the selection of a mate was excellent he resumed the answering of pugilistic questions. He said he weighed 172 pounds as he stood, and that in condition to box he would scale 170 pounds. These figures correspond with those cabled from London when Carpentier defeated Beckett in fifty-three seconds of the first round. The official announcement gave the Frenchman's weight as 169 pounds.

QUESTION OF WEIGHT

Descamps interjected that Carpentier would be compelled to concede nearly twenty-five pounds to Dempsey, as the conqueror of of Willard scaled 194 pounds. He was assured that Dempsey weighed 188 pounds the day he defeated Willard, but declared he would

(Continued on Page 2)

Former Schoolboy Pitcher May Be Sensation Of American League

Waite Hoyt.

Waite Hoyt, young Boston Red Sox twirler, who, according to predictions from the Red Sox camp at Dallas, Texas, will be the sensation of the American League this season. The youngster has displayed splendid form in the pre-season games against the New York Giants. Hoyt but three short years ago was pitching for a Brooklyn, N. Y., high school team.

TOMMY BURNS SAYS HE HAS A CHAMPION

Thinks Young Irish Boxer Will Top Them All—Soccer Invasion Is Planned

New York, March 16.—Con Jones of Vancouver, British Columbia, famous sport promoter, with Tommy Burns, former heavyweight champion of the world, in tow, arrived in New York recently on his way to England. Burns, who lost his title to Jack Johnson in 1908 in Australia, is sailing to England to take in charge a young Irishman whom he hopes within two or three years to make into a contender for the world's heavyweight title.

According to Tommy, the young Irishman whom he plans to tutor is a perfect specimen of a possible champion. Tall—well over 6 feet—weighing 220 pounds largely of well-rounded muscle, a star in soccer and lacrosse, he has essentially the making of a first-class fighter if properly brought up and trained, Burns thinks.

Burns's course of training for his young protege is to be one of slow and careful effort. The prospect is not now a boxer, but with his splendid physique and fighting qualifications shown on the soccer field, there is always, according to Tommy, every reason why he should be made into a success.

Burns, too, while in England, may make arrangements whereby he will take on Joe Beckett, English heavyweight, who was recently knocked out by Carpentier. This plan is not yet fully developed, but if everything proves favorable it will materialise.

SOCCER INVASION, TOO

Con Jones, however, is crossing for another reason. He is going to lead back the Newcastle United Soccer Club of Newcastle, England, which will tour Canada during May, June, and July, returning to England in time to take part in the annual English tournament. The Newcastle team is at present in fourth place in the English.

The Newcastle eleven will not be seen in the United States during the coming tour, owing to the necessity of the players being in England in time for the season there. But in 1921 Jones has plans which will be of direct interest to the United States, and especially New York. On this trip he will bring over two teams—one from Scotland and another

(Continued on Page 2)

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

All the world's a stage and all the men and women want to be stage managers.

* * *

The amateurs have definitely committed themselves and they will produce Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" on Saturday week. They hope the comedy will be "As You Like It" and that judging it "Measure For Measure" you will find it is not a case of "Love's Labor Lost" or "A Comedy Of Errors."

The A.D.C., like "Julius Ceasar," has started out to conquer new fields in the stage-world if the playgoers will back them up then it will be a case of "All's Well that Ends Well."

The booking opens next Saturday and let it be hoped that when Messrs. Moutrie open their doors there will be a "Tempest" whirling around to get seats. Let the Hamlets, the Romeos, the Juliets and the "Merchants of Venice" swarm to the booking office and demand their pounds of flesh in the shape of tickets and so let these lines be prologue like and

Your humble patience pray,
Gently to hear, kindly to judge the play.

* * *

I wonder if Shakespeare saw with a prophetic eye or heard with a prophetic ear the strains of the Jazz. He says in "Twelfth Night."

Give me some music,
That old and antique song we heard last night.
Methought it did relieve my passion much
More than light airs and recollected terms
Of these most brisk and giddy paced times.

In the Club's production of "Twelfth Night" much attention has been given to the scenery by Mr. Peyton Griffin. In Shakespeare's time there was little or no scenery. The stage was almost as bare as a bald pate. At the back there was always a small balcony and this served for either the battlements in Henry V. or for the balcony scene in Romeo and Juliet. There st'll exists a picture of the first performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" in which the comedians are disporting themselves on plain boards but the audience knows from a crude placard that it is a forest near Athens. No wonder Shakespeare had to ask the playgoer to "piece out their imperfections with your thoughts." There will not be any imperfections with the scenery but should there be any in the acting try to forget it. The players are working like niggers to reduce these imperfections to a minus quantity.

Poor old Shakespeare did not only have the lack of a Peyton Griffin to contend with but he had no ladies to play Viola, Olivia or Maria. These parts were always played by boys until somewhere in the reign of Charles II. We are fortunate in having ladies to fill the parts in fine style.

I don't think latecomers presented any difficulties in those days. Performances began about 2 p.m. and finished at five o'clock The prices of admission were not quite as big as we are used to paying. Good seats in the pit could be had for sixpence and boxes only called for a shilling. The gallery or back seats went for twopence. Fancy at present exchange.

* * *

Twelfth Night was probably written in 1600 and as Shakespeare became part proprietor of the Globe Theater early in the prevous year we can feel pretty sure that the comedy was played for the first time at that house.

Let us take a peep into the Globe. On one of the posts dividing the carriage from the footway is a play bill. Apprentices, foreign looking merchants with well bronzed faces, a dandy staining his lace ruffles with snuff from a silver box, and a broad-shouldered countryman, evidently up for a law term, are conning its rough, large letters. If we look over the shoulders of one of the apprentices we can read it.

"There is now being performed," it states, "the most famous comedy of Twelfe Night, written by William Shakespeare."

There is no cast of the performers. "Ah, Shakespeare is a merry fellow" sighs one of the youths, who has evidently been struggling between duty and inclination, and finds the former too strong. He departs, and others of the group go to the door, pay their money and enter. We enter after them in good time for the play. This is the Wooden O, mentioned by the Bard himself in his prologue to Henry V. The pit is already fairly filled, and worth studying. Leathern belted apprentices abound—some with permission of their masters, others, to judge from their dissipated looks, evidently without.

Some are grouped in busy gossip on the earthen floor, others are playing at cards, whilst eating, smoking, chaffing and hustling, are going on all round. There is a good deal of pushing towards the front. These are "the youths that thunder at play houses and fight for bitten apples" referred to in Henry VIII. A few women, wearing masks are visible here, but they rise no higher than the wives of citizens, and some of them sink much lower. In the boxes, whose fronts are hung with printed cloths, are the more fashionable persons, curled and perfumed, and looking down on the tumult below with great curiousity.

In a high box is the band, playing an overture, in response to a trumpet call, but not much regarded. The instruments are apparently shawms, violins, sackbutts, and dulcimers. The worsted stage curtain is down and we can see that it opens down the center, and that each part draws back from behind. Whilst the groundlings are pointing out the notables in the boxes—a well known courtier, a new ambassador, a great sea captain, the trumpet sounds again, and the curtain is drawn aside.

The first scene we are told is a sea coast and Viola makes her appearance. Whether she can be heard is a question, there is a regular hub-hub but the he'f curtain descends and a curious hush falls on the house. The second scene is the Duke's palace and it is whispered that the author Mr. William Shakespeare is to play the part of the Duke. He speaks and his voice is full of music. He rises and his legs are well formed and he is more than the average height. The play now wends its way through plot and sub-plot and the interest of the story, the antics of Sir Andrew and Sir Toby and the music and singing of the clown satisfy well. We can only see the Globe in the mind's eyes but here is the cast that will do service at the Lyceum Theater on the 22nd.

Orsino, Duke of Illyria, Mr. Edwardes.
Sebastian, Viola's brother, Mr. Graham Barrow.
Antonio, A Sea Captain, Mr. Kortright.
A Sea Captain, Mr. C. E. Spencer.
Valentine, Mr. Laurie Smith.
Curio, Mr. A. T. Hughes.
Sir Toby Belch, Olivia's uncle, Mr. Blanchard.
Sir Andrew Aguecheak, Mr. Tribe.
Malvolio, Olivia's Steward, Capt. Morley Peel.
Fabian and Feste, Olivia's servants, Mr. Morrison and Mr. L. Burman.
Olivia, Mrs. Chris Wingrove.
Viola, Mrs. Morley Peel.
Maria, Miss Maegregor.
1st officer, Mr. Reed.
2nd officer, Mr. Murphy.

The title of the play "Twelfth Night" has given rise to some discussion. There is not a word about Twelfth Night in the play and neither is the festival referred to indirectly. The name undoubtedly refers to the occasion for which it was written, or when it was performed.

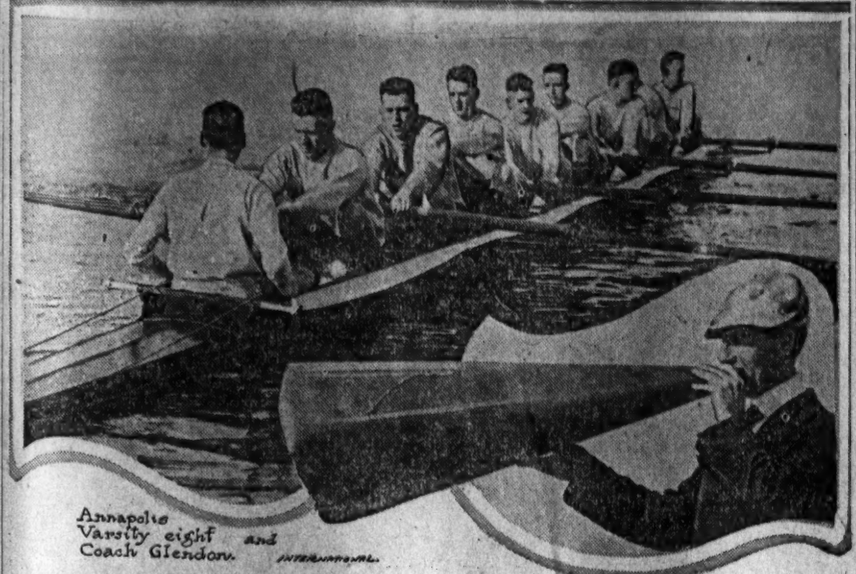
Twelfth Night is the eve of Twelfth Day or Twelfth-tide, January 6, the twelfth day after Christmas. From time immemorial Twelfth Night has been associated with popular festivities to honor the Three Kings, and of these the Twelfth cake and the beanfeast survive to modern times. In Elizabethan England a common feature of the celebration was the performance of plays; and in preparing a Twelfth Night entertainment, the idea of fitness might aptly suggest that national lines and distinctions should be lost in the paramount ties of a common religion, and that people the most diverse in kindred and tongue should draw together in the sentiment of "one Lord, one Faith, one Baptism" their social mirth relishing universal brotherhood.

* * *

One of the outstanding characters of the play is that of Malvolio. Captain Morley Peel will play the part. Shakespeare in his comedies is always so delightfully humorous and when possible topical, that it is just possible that when drawing the portrait of Malvolio he had in

(Continued on Page 2)

Annapolis Varsity Prepares For Coming Race With Harvard



The varsity eight of Annapolis out for one of the first trial spins of the year, in preparation for the coming contests against Harvard and the other larger universities. Coach Glendon, who has directed the crews of Annapolis for eighteen years, is shown instructing the crew.

At The Theaters

The Humphrey Bishop Company which has been delighting lovers of vaudeville and opera at the Olympic, will repeat excerpts from "Carmen" tomorrow night, these forming a prelude to an original and delightful vaudeville entertainment—a complete new program On Tuesday the first performance of the pantomime "Ali Baba," with the original dresses and scenery used in the Bagdad production will be given.

* * *

At the Isis theater tonight the last performance of "The Honor System," a William Fox production will be given. It is a great story replete with human interest and well worth seeing. At today's matinee Episodes 2, 3, 4 and 5 of "Bound and Gagged" will be given. Tomorrow Episodes 13 and 14 of "The Red Glove" and Episodes 6 and 7 of "Bound and Gagged" are scheduled.

* * *

At the Towa Cinema theater tonight the Universal Film Company's serial film, "The Red Glove," episodes 7 and 8, will be presented The Japanese serial, "Osanakahana," in six parts will complete an excellent program.

* * *

Walt Whitman, Alma Reubens Charles Gunn and an all-star cast appear in the Ince production, "The Firefly of Tough Luck" scheduled for the Apollo Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. It is a Tringle production which means a great deal to lovers of the silent drama. The play is a drama of desert life and a daring one. The heroine was only a dance hall girl but she was faithful to her pledge given at the altar—to love, honor and obey. An added attraction is a film presentation of the Carpentier-Grundhover boxing match at Monte Carlo February 21. Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the Apollo will present the latest Goldwyn release, Geraldine Farrar in her new triumph, "Shadows" in six parts. It is the story of a woman's fight against human wolves—one woman, two men and the law of love. At today's matinee "Cheating Cheaters" will be shown together with two new episodes of "Elmo, the Mighty." Tonight at 9:15 is the three-act musical comedy, "The Count of Luxumbourg."

* * *

At the Olympic today appears a moving picture program, headed by Marie Doro in "Heart's Desire," a five-part film drama. Billy West, inimitable comedian, is also on the bill in a two-part comedy, "The Pest" and Burton Holmes gives one of his excellent travel studies, this on "The Tonga Isles."

A special program has been prepared by the Victoria theater for today, night and matinee. It is "Christus," the eternal drama, a story of the world's Redeemer. Prices for this production, one of the greatest that has ever been shown here, are $1.50 and $1.00.

* * *

The first performance of the 134th production of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" will be given by the A.D.C. at 9 p.m. at the Lyceum

(Continued on Page 2)

Reveries Of A Retired Rounder

BY A. MUGG

(Retired Per Damon Runyon)

When I am a young squirt around sixteen or seventeen, I make up my mind to step out into the world and do the best I can for myself.

So I tell my old man, and my old man says that is fair enough. But he says, before I go he wishes to give me the benefit of his years of experience, which is no little what with my old man being quite a fellow around and about in his time.

So we talk together, and my old man says to me like this: "Son," he says, "no matter where you go, or how smart you get, I want you to always remember one thing. 'Some day,' my old man says, "a guy is going to come up to you and show you a nice brand new deck of cards, still in the original package, and with the seal unbroken, and he is going to offer to bet you that the jack of spades will jump right out of this deck of cards, and hit you a crack in the ear.

"But, son," my old man says, 'do not bet him that the jack of spades will not do what he claims, because," he says, "as sure as you bet you are going to get a cauliflower ear."

So all the years I am knocking around, in and out and up and down, I remember what my old man says, and I am very careful what I bet on, and who I bet it with, but I make quite a study of gambling in my day.

And the upshot of my study is that there is too much risk in gambling for it to be a good business unless, of course, a guy always has a surething. But the way things are now-a-days, even a sure thing is not always a cinch.

The surest thing I ever have is a bet on a horse by the name of Wild Eyes in a jumping race at Saratoga, which is fixed for this Wild Eyes to win.

Of course, I do not know myself that the race is fixed and I do not have anything to do with the fixing, because I do not approve of such matters. All I know about it is that Wild Eyes is a sure thing to win cause a guy tells me so, and anyway a blind man can see from the dope that if Wild Eyes is expected to win from the company he is in there must be some fixing going on somewhere. So naturally I telephone Corrigan, the handbook guy, to bet me fifty bucks across the board.

But the race is fixed for Wild Eyes, at that. They fix the jockeys on the other horses and they fix the jock on Wild Eyes. They even fix this Wild Eyes by giving him a little shot of something or other, which is a way the lads have of doing when they want to make a horse feel good, and run better than somewhat.

When the race comes off, and all the other horses fall down at the first jump, what with being yanked all over the joint by their jocks, and Wild Eyes goes on toward the finish all alone, but just as he is about to win the race, and all that dough for me and the rest of the lads, returns around and runs the other way, and they are not able to catch him until next pancake Tuesday.

Naturally I am much disgusted with horse-racing for some time to come, because it is so uncertain.

The best horse-player I ever see in my life is a guy by the name of the Breeze Kid, who is called the Breeze Kid because he is always so full of breeze, which is a way of saying conversation. He follows the horses all his life, starting out as a stable boy, and eating with them and sleeping with them, and training them and studying them, and the chances are, talking with them.

There is nothing the Breeze Kid does not know about race horses, and he gets to be quite a rider in his day. Then after his seat will not fit the saddle, and he has to quit riding; he starts to playing them from the ground, which is a way of saying he turns better. He gets all the old nosebag news from the other jocks and trainers and swipes, and maybe from the horses himself, for all I know, and he becomes a wonderful player, but somehow he is never able to lay up much dough.

The last time I see the Breeze Kid he has a tip on a good thing in the third race at Belmost Park, but he is needing a couple of bucks to play it with. Furthermore, he is trying to get the couple of bucks off Herman Merriwell, the famous racing expert, who is writing the races for one of the morning papers for many years, and who is a very great authority on horse racing.

The chances are this Herman Merriwell will give the Breeze Kid, the couple of bucks, at that, only Herman blows his bank roll on a good thing in the second race, and he is looking for a tow himself to play a hot tip from an owner on a good thing in the third race, which is not the same tip the Breeze Kid has at all.

In many respects this Herman Merriwell is even a better horse player than the Breeze Kid, because he not only studies the dope carefully and gets great feedbox information, but he also has the horse owners on his staff, and they tell him when their horse are going to win the races, or not win the races, as the case may be.

It is very important information for a guy who is playing the races to know when a horse is not going to win a race, especially if it is supposed to win it, and owners generally know at least that much, although they may not always know when their horses are going to win. But at that a good business-like jock can fool the owners on both propositions.

Well, anyway, this Herman Merriwell is a great hand for tipping the winners of the races in the paper every morning, and in fact he is considered one of the most reliable tipsters in the world what with him having so much inside information from one and all. He is so good that very few people ever think of betting on the races without looking in the paper to see what Herman has to say.

One day he tips the winner of every race on the card, and some guy figures out that two bucks bet on Herman's selection in the first race and parlayed on down through the card will amount to something like $1,615,119.42 at the close of the day. If Herman Merriwell plays his own tips that afternoon he will be able to quit working for a salary.

But of course there is no law requiring a guy to play his own tips, and by the time Herman gets to the track he gets other tips on every race, and the last time I see him he is still working to pay off the bookmakers. So the way I look at it, if a guy who can figure out what horses is going to win the races is still broke, there is not much chance for me.

(Note: The record article in this series will appear Tuesday.)

FLYER APPEARS AT RACE COURSE

Excellent Program Of Events And Fine Weather Mark Last Day Of Meeting

TRACK RECORD IS BROKEN

Petersfield Winner And Old Bill Is Second In Grand Natonal Steeplechase

Pleasant weather and an excellent program of racing interrupted by the spectacular appearance of an airplane over the heads of the throng at the race course brought to an end yesterday the Spring Meeting of the Shanghai Race Club. The stands were packed with people and the attendance was near the mark reached on Monday, the opening day of the meeting.

It was Lieut. Arturo Ferrarin, the Italian flier, who appeared over the race course. He was making a trial flight preparatory to his departure today. He circled the course a half dozen times descending on the last round to about three hundred yards. Then he swept away in the direction of the Native City and after being lost to view returned again for a short space and waving a farewell he flew away in the direction of the Kiangwan track where his machine is quartered.

The main event of the day was The Grand National Steeplechase, which was the fourth race on the card. Only seven starters appeared and after the flag dropped Mr. J. A. Hayes' Tiga got away far in front of the field which was led also by Revenge. Old Bill and Petersfield were favorites and both gradually closed up on the leaders and in the final effort the two went out into the lead with Springle and Tiga racing for third place. Petersfield won the race from Old Bill by two lengths and Springle finished third.

FEATURE IN 8TH RACE

An outstanding feature of the day developed in the eighth race. The Nil Desperandum, when the track record of 1:14 2-5 for five furlongs that was made last autumn was lowered two seconds by Messrs. C. G. S. Mackie and G. H. Wright's black Jet, ridden by Mr. Johnstone. The race was in doubt far into the stretch with a close packed field. In the final few hundred yards Mr. Johnstone pushed Jet out in front and finished a length in the lead of Escapade. Wilson, the pony that was the strong favorite, finished third.

Among the jockeys laurels for the day go to Mr. Johnstone who rode three winners.

The Mafoos' race, which was the final event of the day, was a wholly spirited affair and was won by Mr. Twovees' Golden Feather from Night Hawk. Lightning Raider finished in third place.

The summaries follow:

1.—The Spring Subscription Griffins Handicap.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 75. A handicap for Subscription Griffins of this meeting that have started at least twice. Handicap weights will be published on Thursday, May 6, 1920.—One mile and a quarter.

lbs.

Messrs. Middy and Co.'s grey Barlin, (Mr. Bremner .....155—1
Mr. Rennik's ches. Bradbury, (Mr. Dalgliesh).147—2
Mr. Nugget's ches. Father John, (Mr. Vida) ...150—3
Messrs. B. D. F. and Beith St. Andrew's brown Aboukir, (Mr. Heard)155—0
Messrs. B. D. F. Beith and Fash's ches. Rusty, (Mr. Hall) .....150—0
Messrs. Mailliw and Seth's sp. wh. Tryile II, (Mr. Brand-Sorensen) ....145—0
Mr. Shahmoon's grey Bolivia, (Mr. Knoll) ..146—0
Mr. Chapno's grey Galopin, (Mr. Harper) .....155—0

Pari-Mutuel. For Win, $28.20; for Place, 1st $9.10; 2nd $10.10; 3rd $6.40.

Members' Sweep. 1st 900; 2nd 984; 3rd 569; Unplaced.—282, 371, 87, 1 and 215.

2.—The Spring Handicap.—Winner, Tls. 400. Second, Tls. 200. Third, Tls. 100. A handicap for all China ponies that have started at least twice in races of ¾ mile or over at this meeting. Handicap weights will be published on Thursday, May 6, 1920.—One mile and a quarter.

lbs.

Mr. John Peel's gr. Colinton, (Mr. Johnstone) .152—1
Messrs. Winsome and

(Continued on Page 2)

FLYER APPEARS AT RACE COURSE

(Continued from Page 1)

Hasty's gr. The Heron. (Mr. Hill) .....153—2
Messrs. Toeg and Gubbay's grey Triumph, Mr. Knoll .....149—3
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's brown Hongkong Chief, (Mr. Bremner) .....150—0
Messrs. Sky and Hickling's brown Hallow E'en, (Mr. Dalgarno) .....153—0
Mr. Manningham's brown Vulcanite, (Mr. Cockin) .....140—0
Mr. C. Knight's grey Sidelight, (Mr. Bauld) ..143—0
Mr. Renniks' grey Rouble, (Mr. Brand) .....148—0
Messrs. Potts and Hayim's grey Fighting King, (Mr. Crokam) .....152—0
Messrs. Jackson, Tibbey and Sparke's grey Triumphant Star (Mr. Dalgliesh) .....145—0
Mr. Richmond's bay Gulfsand, (Mr. Vida) ..158—0

Pari-Mutuel. For Win, $28.20; for Place 1st $7.90; 2nd $7.50; 3rd $7.90.

Members' Sweep. 1st 849; 2nd 707; 3rd 803; Unplaced.—207, 728, 644, 1003, 983, 1058, 634 and 274.

3.—The Spring Griffins Handicap.—Winner, Tls. 400. Second, Tls. 200. Third, Tls. 100. A handicap for griffins of this meeting that have started at least twice in races of ¾-mile or over Handicap weights will be published on Thursday, May 6, 1920.—One mile and a quarter.

lbs.
Capt. Bahnson's cream Guldborg, (Mr. Crokam) .....151—1
Mr. Belinda's bay Tyneside, (Mr. Heard) ...161—2
Mr. S. B. M. Bremner's grey Eastward Ho! (Mr. Bremner) .....150—3
Mr. W. S. Jackson's white Mr. Jiggs, (Mr. Hind)145—0
Messrs. Toeg and Gubbay's ches. Churchill, (Mr. Knoll) .....152—0
Mr. William McBain's p'haid Florina, (Mr. Vida) .....148—0
Mr. Hulthen's grey Cape Horn, (Mr. Hulthen) .149—0
Mr. J. F. Macgregor's grey Strathmore, (Mr. White) .....140—0
Mr. Pash's ches. Redskin, (Mr. Dalgliesh) ....152—(
Mr. J. P. B. Eastwood's bay Bachelor Tax. (Mr. Johnstone .....155—0

Pari-Mutuel. For Win, $43.50 for Place 1st $13.60; 2nd $5.70 3rd $15.10.

Members' Sweep. 1st 711, 2nd 84 3rd 72. Unplaced.—485, 842, 376, 680, 752, 114 and 240.

4.—The Grand National Steeplechase.—Winner, Tls. 500. Second, Tls. 200. Third, Tls. 100. A Cup will be presented to the Winning Jockey. For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Non-winners of this race at any previous meeting, whether they have started or not, allowed 7 lbs. Over Morriss', twice round and in.

lbs.
Mr. Henry Morriss' grey Pennyfield, (Mr. Morriss) .....157—1
Mr. Campox's bay Old Bill, (Mr. Dalgarno) .....151—2
Mr. B. D. F. Beith's cr. Springie, (Mr. Beith).161—3
Mr. E. B. Rose's grey Revenge, (Mr. Elliot)'..153—0
Mr. M. O. Springfield's ch. Wild Cat, (Mr. Harper) .....154—0
Messrs. Brand Bros.'s ches. La Vesle, (Mr. Bremner) .....154—0
Mr. J. A. Hayes' black Tiga, (Mr. Hayes) ..147—0

Won by 2 lengths; four lengths

Pari-Mutuel. For Win, $10.40 for Place 1st $6.30; 2nd $6.70; 3rd $10.50.

Members' Sweep. 1st 593, 2nd 1628, 3rd 309. Unplaced.—1368 1045, 831 and 608.

5.—The Subscription Griffin Consolation Cup.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 75. For Subscription Griffins of this meeting that have started at least twice and that have not won a race. Placed ponies 5 lbs. extra. (Jockey Allowance). —Five furlongs.

lbs.
Messrs. Mac and F's grey Greyhound, (Mr. Heard) .....155—1
Mr. Nugget's ches. Father John, (Mr. Vida)....160—2
Mr. Grayland's bay Jaunty Jack, (Mr. Grayrigge)163—3
Mr. W. S. Jackson's bay Dinty Moore, (Mr. Dalgliesh .....155—0
Messrs. David and Levy's grey Spindles, (Mr. Dalgarno) .....158—0
Mr. Manningham's ches. Clouded Amber, (Mr. Cockin) .....150—0
Mr. Shipor's black Caprice, (Mr. Hill) .....157—0
Messrs. Mailliw and Seth's sp. wh. Trylle II, (Mr. Knoll) .....155—0
Mr. Robson's ch. The Tom Bird, (Mr. Brand)...155—0
Mr. Renniks' ches Bradbury, (Mr. Sleap)...160—0
Mr. Gussie's black White Spear, (Mr. White) .150—0
Mr. McMonk's ches. The Whippet, (Mr. Wingrove) .....157—0

Won by ½ length; ½ length. Time—1:15 4-5.

Pari-Mutuel. For Win, $37.00; for Place 1st $9.30; 2nd $8.40; 3rd $8.00.

Members' Sweep. 1st 703, 2nd 1067, 3rd 1070. Unplaced.—1386, 888, 1195, 988, 893, 1268, 376, 929 and 908.

6.—The Consolation Cup.—Winner, Tls. 400. Second, Tls. 200. Third, Tls. 100. For all China ponies that have started at least twice in races of ¾-mile or over at this meeting and that have not won a race at this meeting. Unplaced ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. (Jockey Allowance).—One mile and a half.

lbs.
Mr. Fash's black Nigger Minstrel (Mr. Dalgliesh) .....153—1
Messrs. Toeg and Gubbay's dun Sir Lamerock (Mr. Knoll) .....150—2
Mr. C. Knight's grey Sidelight (Mr. Bauld) ..150—3

Also ran: Mazurek, (Mr. Dalgarno), Solaro (Mr. Grayrigge), Pilgrim (Mr. Brand), Lahana (Mr. R. W. Wingrove), Fairylight (Mr. Vida), Rouble (Mr. Sleap), Daintylight (Hulthen), Saucy Thing (Braad Sorensen) and Silly Thing (Mr. R. Moon).

Won by a head; one length. Time—2:41.

Pari-Mutuel

For win, dividend		$24.20
,, place	1st	$10.30
	2nd	$ 8.10
	3rd	$31.10

Cash Sweep
1st pony ticket 578
2nd ,, ,, 705
3rd ,, ,, 1049

Unplaced.—185, 1411, 1348, 151, 1128, 686, 791, 295 and 420.

7.—The Manchu Stakes.—Winner, Tls. 400. Second, Tls. 200. Third, Tls. 100. For Griffins of this meeting that have started at least twice in races of ¾-mile or over and that have not won a race Unplaced ponies allowed 5 lbs. (Jockey Allowance).—One mile and a quarter.

lbs.
Messrs. Jackson, Tibbey and Sparke's grey Wild Irishman (Mr. Johnstone)...158—1
Mr. Robinson's bay The Dandy Bird (Mr. Brand) .....155—2
Messrs. J. Gubbay and N. W. Hickling's grey Exchequer Bill (Mr. R. Moon) .....155—3

Also ran: Colombo (Mr. Heard) The Lad (Mr. Dalgarno), Live Wire (Mr. Bauld), Tomahawk (Mr. Vida).

Won by a half length, two lengths.

Time:—2:45.

Pari-mutuel: For win, $13.00; place, $6.10, $5.80, $9.50.

Cash sweeps: 1st 93, 2nd 154 3rd 122. Unplaced: 1344, 1375, 825 and 985.

8.—The Nil Desperandum Cup.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 75. For all China ponies that have started at least twice in races of ¾-mile or over at this meeting and that have not won a race at this meeting. Unplaced ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. (Jockey Allowance).—Five furlongs.

lbs.
Mr. C. G. S. Mackie and G. H. Wright's black Jet (Mr. Johnstone) ....155—1
Mr. Reykcol's grey Escapade (Mr. Brand) .158—2
Messrs. Toeg and Gubbay's ches. Wilson (Mr. Knoll) .....152—3

Also ran: Hongkong Chief (Mr. Heard), Co-insurance (Mr. Braad Sorensen), Inveravon (Mr. Cameron), Solaro (Mr. Grayrigge), Charing Cross (Mr. Bremner), Aida (Mr. Bauld), Wellington (Mr. Dalgliesh), Jomsburg (Mr. Crokam), Plaything (Mr. Hill), Soft Thing (Mr. R. Moon), Inniskilling (Mr. Hind), The Kiangsi (Mr. Hayes.).

Won by one length, a length and a half.

Times: 1.12 3-5.

Pari-mutuel: For win: $34.50. For place $10.30, $13.20, $8.00: Cash sweeps: 1st 680, 2nd 506, 3rd 88: Unplaced: 885, 146, 680, 756, 1245.866, 1470, 959, 1395, 1241, 1362 and 794.

9.—The Griffins Nil Desperandum Cup.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 75. For griffins of this meeting that have started at least twice in races of ¾-mile or over and that have not won a race. Placed ponies 5 lbs. extra. (Jockey Allowance).—Five furlongs.

lbs.
Mr. Lamerton's grey Moonlighter (Mr. Rowe) .153—1
Mr. R. MacGregor's roan Fronite (Mr. Brand) 158—2
Messrs. Potts and Hayim's bay Spartan King (Mr. Crokam) .....160—3

Also ran: Colombo (Mr. Knoll), Dutch Chief (Mr. Grayrigge), Pavelek (Mr. Dalgarno), Victor (Mr. Bauld), Strathmore (Mr. Braad Sorensen), Cheerio (Mr. Hill), Pussyfoot (Mr. R. W. Wingrove), Coriander (Mr. Bremner).

Won by: a half length, a half length.

Time—1:15 1-5.

Pari-mutuel.—For win $8.20; for place, $8.20, $22.20, $6.90.

Cash sweeps—1st 718, 2nd 1471, 3rd 249. Unplaced—872, 986, 13, 556, 994, 647, 1011 and 28.

10.—The Mafoos Race.—Winner, $50. Second, $30. Third, $20. Prizes go to winning riders. For all China ponies that have started at least twice at this meeting and that have not won a race at this meeting. Ponies to be ridden by Licensed Native Riders in Racing Colors. No whips or spurs allowed. Weight, 140 lbs.—One mile and a quarter.

lbs.
Mr. Cecil McBain's bay Golden Feather .....141—1
Messrs. Toeg and Gubbay's grey Night Hawk ...142—2
Mr. G. C. C. Harper's ches Lightning Raider ...140—3

Also ran: Wild Cat, Vindictive, Blackford, Charing Cross, Vulcanite, The Wise Bird and Cranby.

Won by one and a half lengths, one and a half lengths.

Time—2:37 3-5.

Pari-mutuel.—For win, $58.50, for place, 1st $12.30, $6.50, $6.60.

Cash sweeps—1st 1072, 2nd 1350, 3rd 1411. Unplaced. 371, 1558, 48, 1276, 455, 1625 and 926.

French Heavyweight Champion And Bride In America

Georges Carpentier, heavyweight idol of the French boxing world, and his pretty bride photographed upon their arrival at New York aboard the liner La Savoie.

At The Theaters

(Continued from Page 1)

theater on Saturday, May 22. The second performance will be at 3 p.m. on Monday, May 24: the third at 9 p.m. Tuesday, May 25: the fourth at 9 p.m. Wednesday, May 26 and the fifth at 5 p.m. Thursday, May 27. The booking for the five day performance opens at Moutrie's Friday, May 14 for members only and the next day for the public.

The Literature and Art Society tonight will present the entertaining musical comedy, "The Count of Luxumburg," at the Apollo theater. The book is by Franz Lehar of "Merry Widow," fame, Mrs. Milich, colatura soprano, will appear as Angele Dexier and the cast also includes Miss Bar Zeva, Miss Lebedeff, and Messrs. Gray, Lebedeff, and Espaniolo. The grand ballet is under the supervision of Miss Belikovich.

Navy Grateful To Daniels For 1920 Football Outlook

mmCander Howard Also Active In Arranging For Contest At Princeton

Trouble at the United States Naval Academy over weak football schedules is at an end so far as next season is concerned, while the outlook for the future is decidedly bright. The chief factor in bringing this about was the permission granted by Secretary Daniels for the team to play one game away from home, in addition to the Army contest, and the activity of Commander D. L. Howard, athletic officer of the Academy.

The permission to leave home for a game has been used to inaugurate an arrangement by which two of the big teams of the country, Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania, will be played each year. It is hoped that the arrangement will be permanent. Next year the midshipmen will play at Princeton on October 23. The plan will go into effect completely in 1921, when Princeton will play at Annapolis and the midshipmen will play Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

It is definitely settled that the elevens of the naval and military academies will play on November 27 of next year. The place is not settled, but it is almost certain that the game will be played in New York. The Navy has, as a whole, come to believe that is the best place, and the Navy did actually choose New York the last time it had an opportunity.

The middies will not lack for fine contests on the home grounds next year. Georgetown, which always gives the midshipmen such a good game and which defeated it by 6 to 0 during the season just past, will play here on November 6. Georgia Tech and Washington and Lee are probabilities, so that the Navy will probably meet the three strongest teams of the South next season.

Tech replied to the Navy's offer to play on October 16 at Annapolis that it would gladly accept the date, but had a game on that day. It said, however, that it would like the date to be held open for a short time pending an effort to rearrange the conflicting game. To this the Navy management gladly agreed.

The season will open on October 2, the first game being with North Carolina State and Bucknell and West Virginia Wesleyan will also probably appear on the Navy schedule. All three of these teams gave the midshipmen good games during the season just past. Negotiations for a game on November 13 with the University of Nebraska will probably result unfavorably, the guarantees asked by Nebraska being beyond the limits of the Navy team, which has no gate receipts.

With nearly all of the veterans again available, and much additional material, next year should be a big one for Navy football. Navy people are glad of an opportunity of having the team measured by its showing against worthy opponents. The playing of Princeton on its home grounds will be splendid preparation for the game against the Army.

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CARPENTIER NOT AFRAID OF JACK

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wager $500 that Dempsey weighed 194 pounds.

Descamps next was the target of the interviewers, and was asked if the boxer was tied up with a contract with any promoter.

"On the day before we sailed for America," he replied, "we signed a contract with C. B. Cochran by the terms of which Carpentier boxes for him up to December 31, 1920. Mr. Cochran is permitted under the agreement to stage the bout anywhere, either in Europe or America. I also had offers from other promoters—Fox, Tortorich, Rickard and Gibson—but to each I said, 'Show me Dempsey's contract.' None could do so. Well?"

Questioned as to whether Cochran had shown a contract with Dempsey Descamps replied in the negative. But he intimated that Cochran had till December 31 to come to terms with Dempsey.

When Tex Rickard heard this he smiled knowingly and said he would have a conference with the Frenchman on that point. It is evident that Rickard has a trump card to play and there is small question that he has Dempsey under contract. Under the circumstances there is apt to be a compromise between Cochran and Rickard.

CARPENTIER'S WAR RECORD

Carpentier was queried as to his aviation experiences and said he had been twice shot down, once being wounded in the head and once in the foot. He wore in his coat lapel the Croix de Guerre and the Medaille Militaire.

Under a contract with Jack Curley Carpentier will give exhibitions for ten weeks in the large cities throughout the United States with his sparring partner, Jules Lenaers.

Carpentier also will pose for moving pictures. Two seven reel pictures will be made, in which Mme. Carpentier will also have a part.

Descamps said that when Lenaers arrives he will be accompanied by Charley Ledoux, bantam champion of Europe, and George Papin, the lightweight champion. Descamps said when Papin and Benny Leonard meet it would be a good fight.

Even in his street clothes Carpentier looks small compared to the average heavyweight, and the general opinion of experts was that the Frenchman would indeed have to be a wizard to defeat Dempsey.

TOMMY BURNS SAYS HE HAS A CHAMPION

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from England—both allstar elevens, which will tour this country and Canada.

The 1921 trip will start in May, and after playing in Canada, the teams will jump to the Pacific Coast, and work their way to New York, traveling into Canada when promising engagements are offered. In August the teams will arrive here, and for the occasion Jones has planned a three-day soccer carnival in which the two all-star invading teams will play in elimination rounds against all-star elevens of the United States and Canada.

Sport And Stage

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mind Sir William Knollys, the pompous old controller of the Royal Household of Elizabeth, of whom a seventeenth century anecdotist relates the following:

"The Lord Knollys in Queen Elizabeth's time had his lodging at the Court, where some of the Ladyes and Maydes of Honor used to friske and hey about in the next room, to his extreme disquiet o' nights though he often warned them of it; at last he gets one to bolt their own backe doore when they were all in one night at their reuells and so with a payre of spectacles on his nose and Aretine in his hand, comes marching in at a posterne doore of his own chamber, reading very gravely, full upon the faces of them."

So even in the times of Good Queen Bess the ladies liked to dance and to keep hours that ran into the morning. If they had only had the Carlton then Sir William Knollys need not have been disturbed, but from authentic sources we hear that Louie Ladow was not on this sphere at that time.

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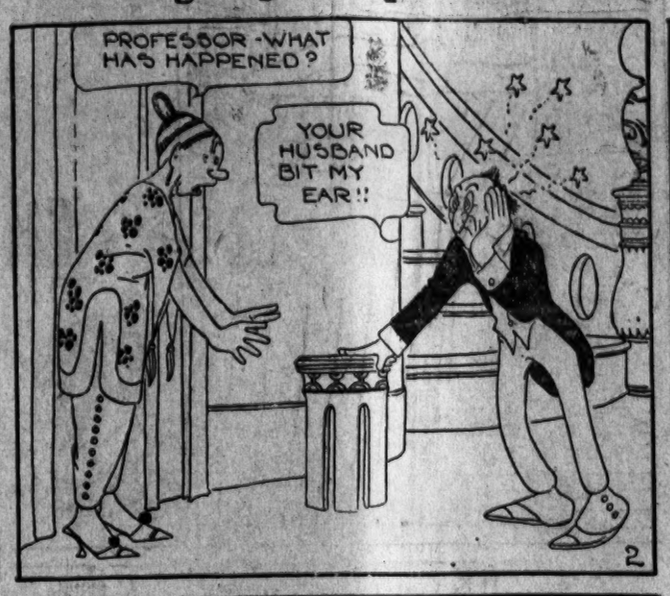
Comic Picture Section

Sunday, May 9th, 1920

Bringing Up Father

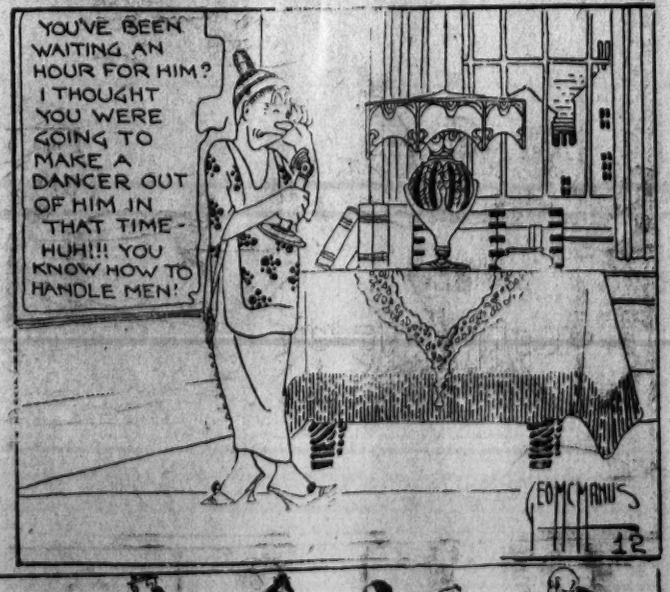
THIS IS PROFESSOR ARTIE CHOKE - THE DANCING MASTER HE IS GOING TO TEACH YOU TO DANCE SO TAKE HIM UPSTAIRS.
FROM HIS LOOKS - HE OUGHT TO BE ABLE TO TEACH ME ALL HE KNOWS IN FIVE MINUTES!
1



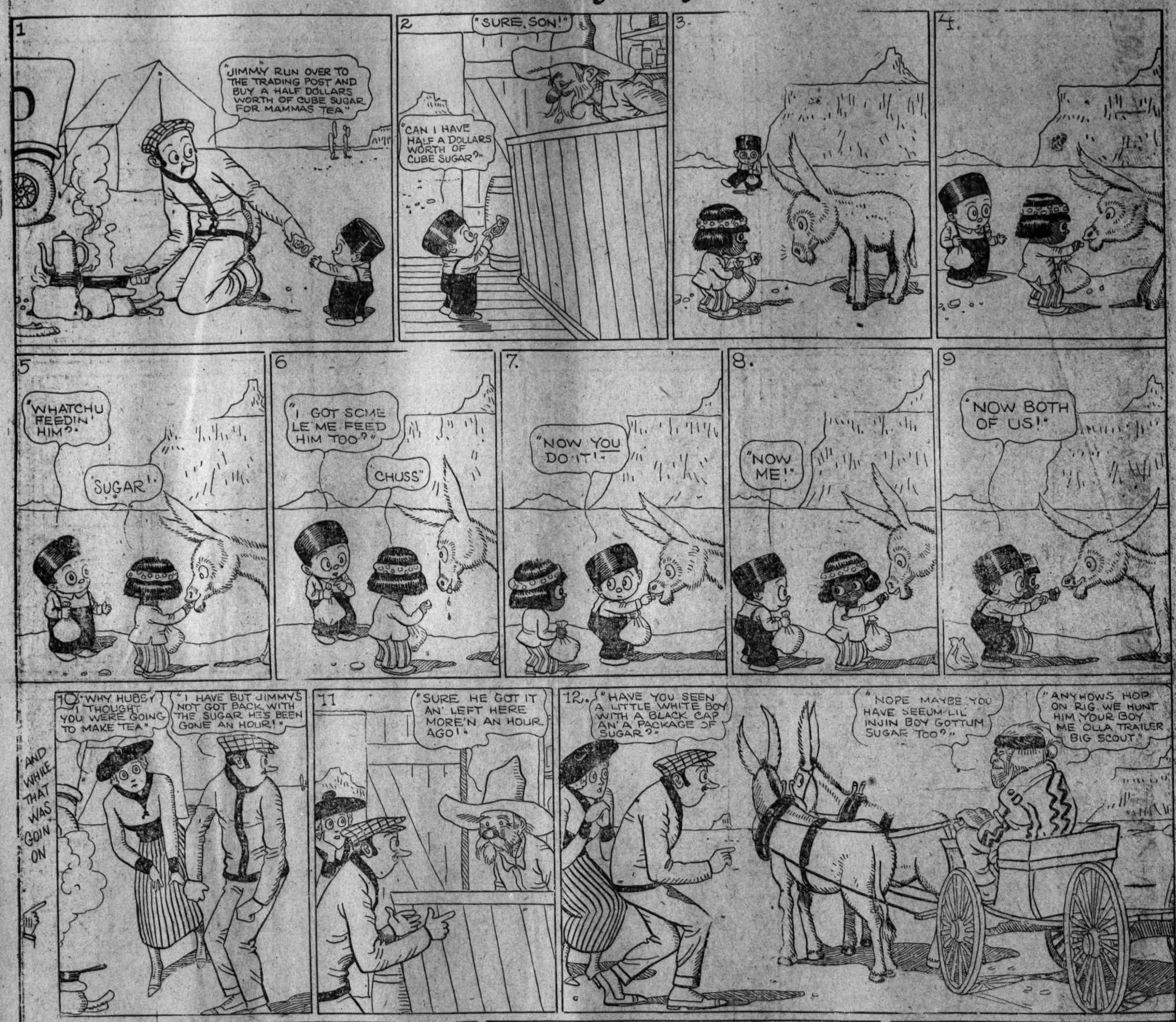
I ACCEPT YOUR APOLOGY - MR. JIGGS - NOW WE WILL PROCEED WITH YOUR LESSON.
I'LL APOLOGIZE AGIN IF I KIN GIT OUT OF TAKIN' THE LESSON.
SHUT UP AND DO AS YOU ARE TOLD!
4

YOU'RE A FINE TEACHER!
LET'S GO SOME WHERE WHERE THERE'S MUSIC I'M BEGINNIN' TO LIKE DANCIN'.
A SPLENDID IDEA. I'LL HAVE YOU BACK HERE INSIDE OF AN HOUR AND YOU'LL KNOW HOW TO DANCE.
THIS IS GRAND!
9

SAY - WHADYA THINK THIS IS? THE MINT? I CAN'T CHANGE A HUNDRED DOLLAR BILL!
ENTRANCE
I'LL WAIT RIGHT HERE!
WOULD YOU MIND WAITIN' WHILE I RUN DOWN THE STREET AN' GIT THIS CHANGED?
PROF. GLIDE'S DANCE HALL ADMISSION 50¢ OPEN ALL DAY
10


YOU'VE BEEN WAITING AN HOUR FOR HIM? I THOUGHT YOU WERE GOING TO MAKE A DANCER OUT OF HIM IN THAT TIME - HUH!!! YOU KNOW HOW TO HANDLE MEN!
GEO MCMANUS
12

Little Jimmy


1
"JIMMY RUN OVER TO THE TRADING POST AND BUY A HALF DOLLARS WORTH OF CUBE SUGAR FOR MAMMAS TEA"
2
"SURE, SON!"
"CAN I HAVE HALF A DOLLARS WORTH OF CUBE SUGAR?"
3.
4.
5
"WHATCHU FEEDIN' HIM?"
"SUGAR!"
6
"I GOT SOME LE ME FEED HIM TOO?"
"CHUSS"
7.
"NOW YOU DO IT!"
8.
"NOW ME!"
9
"NOW BOTH OF US!"
10
"WHY HUBBY I THOUGHT YOU WERE GOING TO MAKE TEA"
"I HAVE BUT JIMMYS NOT GOT BACK WITH THE SUGAR HE'S BEEN GONE AN HOUR!"
AND WHILE THAT WAS GOIN ON
11
"SURE HE GOT IT AN' LEFT HERE MORE'N AN HOUR AGO!"
12.
"HAVE YOU SEEN A LITTLE WHITE BOY WITH A BLACK CAP AN' A PACKAGE OF SUGAR?"
"NOPE MAYBE YOU HAVE SEEUM LIL INJIN BOY GOTTUM SUGAR TOO?"
"ANYHOWS HOP ON RIG WE HUNT HIM YOUR BOY ME OLLA TRAILER BIG SCOUT"
13
"HIM GO THISSA WAY POOTY SOON CATCHUM!"
14.
"OOH MAMMA. THE DONKEY EATS SUGAR BUT NOW HE DON'T WANT ANY MORE!"
15.
"SPARE THE ROD AND SPOIL THE CHILD!"
"BIG HAND WALLOP RIGHT PLACE MAKUM BETTER PAPOOSE!"
SWINNERTON